The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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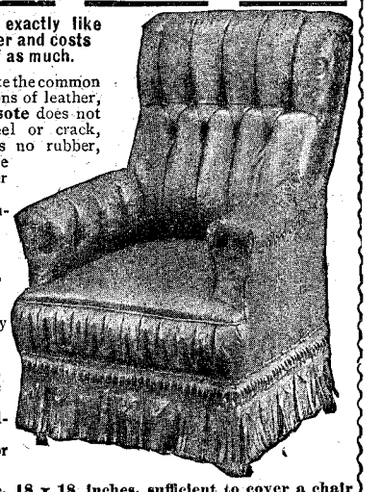

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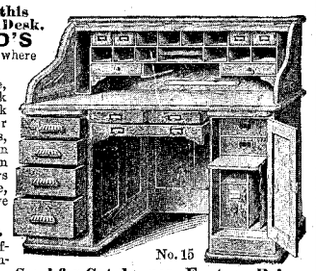

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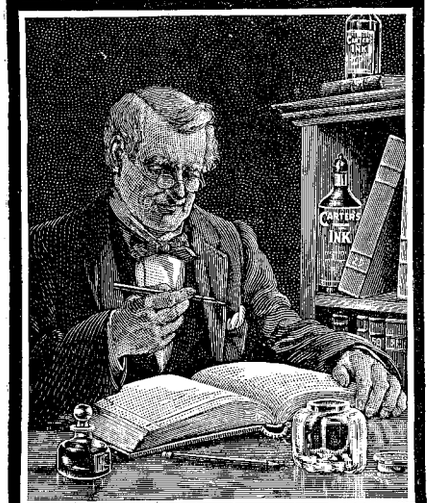

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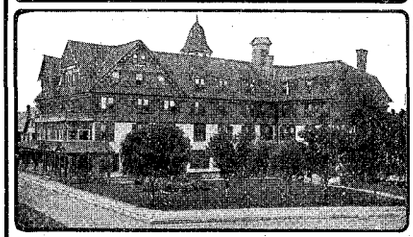

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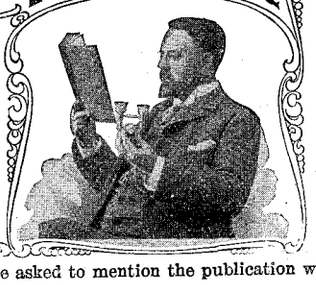

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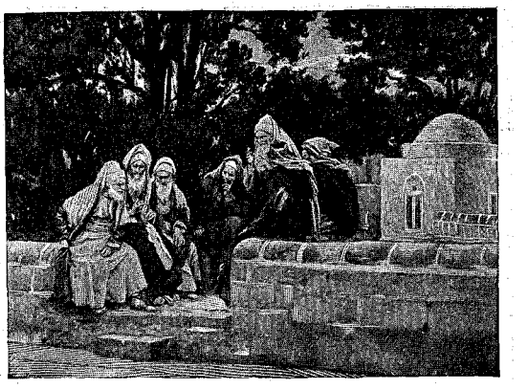

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Accidentally true! One "pretends to believe" when he professes what he does not believe; shams; feigns; hence is a hypocrite.

Hope is made up of expectation and desire; we may desire what we do not expect; we may expect what we do not desire; we hope for what we both desire and expect.

Do not say: "I'm a new beginner." "Finally he grew worse, and then he died." "I will come, providi. g it does not rain."

BECAUSE It is the most convenient dictionary for practical use, the most common meaning of the word being given first; then, in their order, the rarer and obsolete meanings. The etymology is given last.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

TAMMANY'S NOMINEE FOR MAYOR.

NOTHING but appreciative words are found in the New York newspapers for the personal character and good intentions of Mr. Edward M. Shepard, whom the Tammany Hall organization has just selected to lead its forces in the municipal campaign; but some of them ask what such a man as Mr. Shepard is doing in such company. Mr. Shepard is described as a lawyer and pamphleteer of consummate skill, and "a reformer of the reformers," one who in past years has been most conspicuous in denouncing Tammany and all its associates. No one accuses him now of having lowered his moral standards, and he himself declares that if he becomes mayor, it will be with "an absolute and unqualified freedom from obligations, expressed or implied, direct or indirect," except such as he shall publicly assume to the people of New York. Several papers take comfort in the reflection that, as the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) puts it, "the city will have an honest, able, independent, and incorruptible mayor, however the election may result."

Controller Coler, who was reported to have had hopes of a mayoralty nomination, from one side or the other, says of the Tammany candidate:

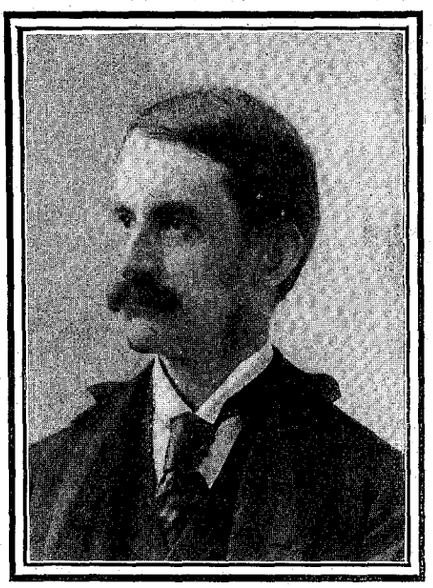
"The nomination of Mr. Shepard insures, in my judgment, an administration of the mayor's office in accordance with the very highest requirements of fidelity to the public welfare on the one hand and an enlightened party policy on the other. Fairly familiar as I claim to be with the history of the city, I hesitate not to assert that never has the chair of the mayoralty been occupied by a gentleman superior to Mr. Shepard either in firmness of character, clearness of intellect, breadth of purpose, or equipment in point of knowledge. What I think now is what I have said in the recent past, when the question of the nomination was under consideration, that it was not in the power of the Democratic party or any other party to find a more able man. The Democratic party is to be congratulated upon Mr. Shepard's willingness to accept the nomination and to give up his large law practise and income for the benefit of the public."

However kindly may be the attitude of the leading metropolitan papers toward Mr. Shepard personally, they make it clear that they intend to spare no effort to defeat him. *The Herald* (Ind.) sent a reporter last week to ask Mr. Shepard if, in case he was elected, he intended to retain Devery. Mr. Shepard is reported to have replied: "That is a hypothetical question. Really, I can't answer it. I have nothing to say on the subject." Other papers have been looking up the political record of the candidate for the past few years and the result it has made on their minds is expressed in a little anecdote that has been "going the rounds" to the effect that a man arrested for intoxication a few days ago in Brooklyn put in the plea that he had not been drinking—he had merely been trying to follow Mr. Shepard's political record. *The Tribune* (Rep.) gives the record in tabular form thus:

SHEPARD'S RECORD.

For.		*Against.*
1897	Low	1901
1900	Bryan	1896
1901	Tammany	1897
1899	Brooklyn machine	1895
1898	State Democracy	1894

The Sun (Rep.) calls Mr. Shepard's nomination "the surrender of his good name for the sake of a chance to get office," and *The Press* remarks that he "will be the thinnest veil ever used to mask the face of a political burglar entering a municipal household." *The Times* (Ind. Dem.) says:



EDWARD M. SHEPARD.

"What does he favor and support, what is he going to do? Manifestly he favors Tammany. He lends his distinguished name to that band of desperadoes to save them from impending destruction, to keep them alive and out of jail for two years, in order that when he goes out of office Croker may be in a position again to summon his captains about him, unterrified and unashamed, to seize once more the whole powers of the city government with a mayoralty candidate of their own kind."

The fact that a large part (some say one-third) of the population of New York City consists of citizens of German origin, immediate or remote, gives a good deal of importance to the German feeling toward Mr. Shepard. The *Staats-Zeitung*, the leading German daily of the city, says of him:

"Granting in the case of Shepard his earnest desire to give the city good government, it must not be overlooked that he owes his nomination to the coalition between Tammany, rotten to the core, and the McLaughlin machine, just as corrupt, but not quite as brazen and obtuse. We can not conceive how it is possible for Shepard to give the city a good administration with the tools that will be placed at his disposal by these organizations. Even

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if he has made no pledge as to the nomination of the heads of departments, he will be obliged to select the latter out of the organizations nominating him, and the leading spirits will surely want to have a word to say about them. He will not weakly yield to the orders of Croker as Van Wyck has done, but he will not be able to nominate men who will act against the wishes of the boss.

"This is the kernel of the matter. The battle will be fought and must be fought against Crokerism, against the horrible misgovernment and corruption everywhere disclosed, prevalent under Croker's rule, and directly traceable to his influence."

Some of the papers are quoting freely from Mr. Shepard's anti-Tammany speeches of four years ago. Here are a few extracts:

"I have again and again declared my opinion of Seth Low, of his noble integrity, his fine equipment for public duty, and his great services to good government in the past. Nobody seriously doubts them. . . . Every Democrat who thinks that the mayor of New York ought to be elected for New York and nothing else, and every Democrat who does not insist upon voting in 1897 for the Chicago platform of 1896, should have no hesitation in supporting Seth Low."

"Now, fellow citizens, what is the issue? I have said more than once what I think of Seth Low. We all know him through and through. We know that if he be mayor, the mayor himself is mayor. No boss appointed him."

"Again and again independents have elected a good man on the theory that all that is required is to have a good man in office. Again and again they have been disappointed in the practical results. I tell you, fellow citizens, Republicans and Democrats, that much more is necessary; that the best of men in any office against his will, however powerful, is in chief measure the creature of the conditions or the instrument of the forces which surround him. If political conditions about him are unsound, if the foundations under his house are treacherous and shifting, if there is malaria in the air of the community in which he lives, he can no more escape than the humblest citizen. We must have far greater concern for all these than our concern for the candidate, great as that should be."

"I shall support Seth Low for mayor. I shall support him with thorough enthusiasm, tho he is a Republican and I a Democrat. . . . The Tammany ticket represents the most insolent and audacious, as well as the most reckless assault we have yet known upon the welfare of the greater New York and of the masses, and especially the less fortunate masses, of its people."

"If you will put Tammany into power, Tammany Hall will give you the same kind of government that Tammany Hall gave you in 1894 and the years preceding the Lexow investigating committee. There is a degree of insolent and frank audacity about that that will demand our admiration. That is the sole recommendation which Tammany Hall and the Tammany orators give for their ticket. . . . They say, in unmistakable terms, Tammany Hall is virtuously just and as virtuous as Tammany Hall was in 1894. They are the same men, the same bosses, the same inspirations, the same results precisely, as at the time when our little friend, Mr. Lexow, made his investigation. Do we want that thing—do we want that thing in Brooklyn? If they stand it in New York we can not stand it in Brooklyn. The most burning and disgraceful blot upon the municipal history of this country is the career of Tammany Hall in years which preceded the election of Mayor Strong in New York. The bossism, prostitution of power, a more tyrannical proceeding and mean treatment of citizens who were too poor and ignorant to protect themselves, a worse treatment of a great city, we have never known, to disgrace us with ourselves, to disgrace us throughout the United States, to disgrace us in the eyes of the civilized world."

FROM present appearances there will be no Assistant Tammany party in the New York municipal election.—*The Philadelphia Ledger*.

RICHARD CROKER is becoming very cosmopolitan. He makes himself at home in New York quite as freely as he would in Wantage.—*The Washington Star*.

LOCATED.—Reverting to that old question pertaining to Boss Croker. "Where did he get it?" there is an invigorating prospect that he may get it in the neck this time.—*The Chicago Tribune*.

A PHILIPPINE DISASTER AND ITS LESSON.

THE optimistic feeling in regard to Philippine conditions, created by the statements of officers returning from the islands, was rudely shocked a few days ago by the news of the Samar disaster, which the Detroit *News* (Ind.) describes as the most serious reverse to American arms that has befallen a single company of troops since the Custer massacre. In some quarters the suggestion is made that the assassination of the President, which was probably reported to the Filipinos in distorted form, may have been responsible for their attempt at this time to retrieve some of their lost ground. The fact that an entire company of the Ninth Infantry was surprised at breakfast by a force of 400 bolomen seems to show, in the words of the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), "that somebody blundered, and blundered badly." "The attacking force," continues *The Post*, "consisted, it is said, of 400 bolomen, of whom 140 were killed. The bolomen were armed with a kind of pike, or sword-blade attached to a pole. The surprise of our men must have been very complete if the massacre was accomplished with such primitive weapons against men provided with the best of modern firearms." The loss on the American side was forty-five killed, including the three officers of the company. The Manila *American* gives the additional information that the Filipinos got between the soldiers, who were breakfasting, and their quarters. "The insurgents were mostly armed with bolos," it says, "but they had a few rifles with them." It is supposed that the attacking party was led by the presidente and chief of police of the neighboring village of Balangiga, and that they shot many of the American soldiers with their own rifles.

BOILING OVER AGAIN.
—*The Boston Herald.*

Samar is an island a few miles directly south of Luzon. The island is 155 miles long, and it has a population of about 200,000. Its interior is wild and mountainous, and it is a country in which military operations are so difficult that the Spaniards made no attempt to subjugate it.

"That the captain of an isolated company, in a wild and hostile country, should set his men down to breakfast without the protection of pickets seems scarcely credible," says the Philadelphia *Times* (Ind.); "yet this is what the despatches suggest. It seems to have been not a battle, but a massacre." The Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) thinks that judgment should be suspended until further details are received. It calls attention to the brilliant war record of the Ninth Regiment in China, where its commanding officer, Colonel Liscum, was killed, and adds:

"The full details of the rout of Company C will be waited with

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anxiety and interest. There is little doubt, however, that this part of a 'regiment with a record' will be found to have acquitted itself with credit as far as the actual fighting went, even tho there may have been a laxness in sentinel duty. That 140 of 400 insurgents who made the attack were killed shows the company must have made a gallant stand against greatly superior numbers."

The anti-imperialist papers find in the Samar disaster a new indication of their point of view. "Is there no better way than this [of force and bloodshed] by which Americans can perform the duty to civilization and humanity which they have assumed?" asks the Buffalo *Express* (Ind. Rep.). The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) says:

"The idea is spreading in the United States that, however desirable a policy of ultimate Philippine independence may be, the declaration of such a policy is of no immediate practical importance in view of the apparent subsidence of the insurrection. This is a great mistake. Such a declaration is about as urgent now as it ever has been, considered as a measure for peace and honest and hearty cooperation from the natives in reestablishing civil government on a native footing. The peace we have so far secured, the civil government we have so far succeeded in introducing there, is a peace and a government enforced by 40,000 soldiers and having little or no basis in the hearts of the native population. The only difference between the present state of so-called peace and the previous state of war is a difference between 60,000 soldiers and 40,000; and no genuine progress toward an actual state of peace and substantial relief from the military burden we have taken upon ourselves seems to be possible under the existing policy."

PRESENT STATUS OF THE BOER WAR.

WHEN Lord Kitchener issued his proclamation of August 7, imposing permanent banishment on all Boer leaders who failed to surrender by September 15, it was confidently expected in some quarters that his action would mark "the beginning of the end" in South Africa. It is very plain, however, that this expectation has not been realized. Lord Kitchener has carried out his threat, and a recent despatch announces the permanent banishment from the country of ten captured Boer leaders. But the Boer remnant continues to fight as vigorously as ever, capturing British outposts and inflicting constant damage on the British arms. "The war has now lasted two years," remarks the Baltimore *Sun*, "nearly 25,000 British soldiers have perished in the conflict. South Africa has been laid waste by the invaders, most of the Boer fighting-men have been killed in battle or have been captured and deported. . . . The world's history will be searched in vain for an instance of more heroic endurance, more indomitable courage, and greater patriotism than the Dutch farmers of South Africa have displayed in their struggle for independence."

In England the greatest dissatisfaction seems to prevail in regard to the conduct of the war. The British military journals are now frankly advocating some form of conscription. Disquieting rumors of discord in the War Office and of Lord Kitchener's intended resignation have also been given currency. The appointment of Generals Sir Redvers Buller and Sir Evelyn Wood to command army corps has proved very unpopular. "In spite of the pledges of the Government, the whole army machine is to be hauled back as soon as it may be to the old ruts of impotence, pretence, and collapse," writes Rudyard Kipling in a striking letter to the London *Spectator*. "Men see," he continues, "that the chosen commanders are not quite in touch with the real army, which, with a little tact and a little seriousness, might so easily survive. It is not the triviality or ineptitude displayed in this matter that appals, but the cynical levity. The English people have paid no small price in money and in blood that there might be born an army handled by fit and proven leaders." Winston Churchill, speaking at Oldham a few days ago, declared that the military situation in South Africa is now "not less momentous than when the Boer armies threw themselves into Natal at the beginning of the war," and that the British empire to-day "confronts difficulties and dangers more embarrassing than those which hung over it in the black weeks of December, 1899."

The conduct of the concentration camps has been such as to bring severest criticism on Lord Kitchener's head. Official reports show that the total number in these camps during August was 137,619, and that during the same time 2,345 prisoners died, of whom 1,878 were children. The New York *Irish World* considers this record a "damning indictment of the savagery practised upon non-combatant Boers"; but the Boston *Transcript* thinks that, considering the gigantic nature of the task Lord Kitchener has in hand, criticism should not be too hasty. "In justice to Lord Kitchener," it says, "we must remember that he has been placed in a most difficult position, and that as a soldier it is

ONE WAY OF BANISHING THE BOERS.

"I'll get these fellows out of the country if they have to follow me out."
—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

THE FLY PAPER.

JOHN BULL: "Humph! They don't seem to be catching on!"
—*The Westminster Gazette*, London.

CARTOON SNAP-SHOTS OF SOUTH AFRICA.

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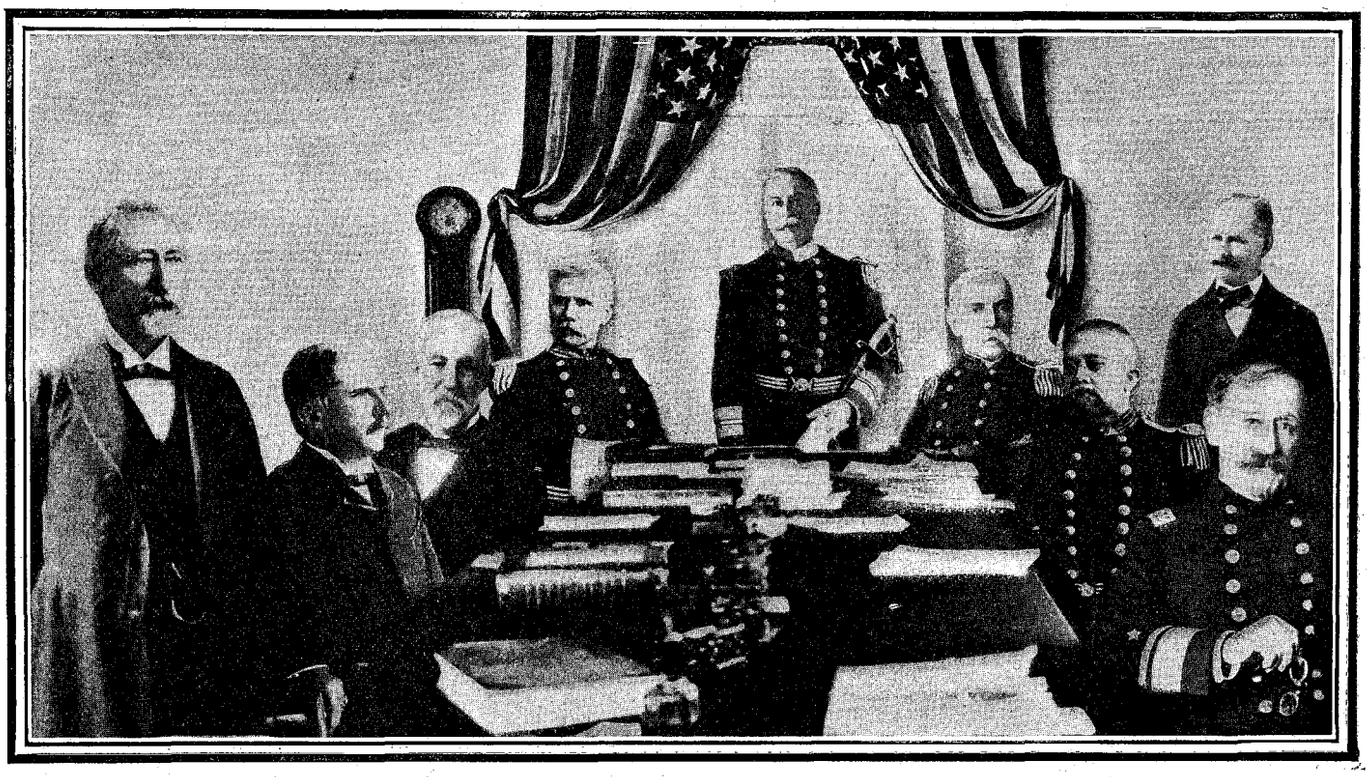

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Beginning at the left, the first three men are Admiral Schley's counsel—viz., Judge Jeremiah M. Wilson, of Washington, D. C. (died September 24); Attorney-General Isidor Raynor, of Maryland, and Captain James Parker, of New Jersey. Next come the three judges—namely, Rear-Admiral Andrew E. K. Benham (retired), Admiral George Dewey, and Rear-Admiral Francis M. Ramsay (retired). Next is Captain Samuel C. Lemly, judge-advocate, and then Rear-Admiral W. S. Schley himself. Standing behind Schley is Mr. E. P. Hanna, solicitor of the judge-advocate-general's office.

THE SCHLEY COURT OF INQUIRY AT WASHINGTON.

his duty to bring the war to a close as soon as possible, using such measures as his environment suggests." "It is now certain," declares the Springfield *Republican*, "that the complete military subjugation of the stubborn Afrikander people will leave South Africa with wounds which generations will not heal." It continues:

"In view of the proud refusal of the British Government to make terms with the Boers and bring the suicidal struggle to an end before it can drag its length through a third year of bitterness and wo; in view of the obvious willingness of the other powers to let the war run on; in view of the actual military situation at the seat of war, it is not extravagant to say that a great crisis has probably been reached in the history of the British empire. Victory or defeat, in a military sense, one side—the war can not continue much longer without inflicting upon Great Britain a blow from which she may never recover."

EVIDENCE IN THE SCHLEY INQUIRY.

INSTEAD of settling the "Sampson-Schley controversy," the hearing, thus far, seems only to have afforded the partizans of each side new material for the support of their claims. Admiral Schley's critics consider it proved that he acted with bad judgment and reprehensible hesitancy, while the admiral's friends think they see plainly that there was a conspiracy among his fellow officers to hamper and mislead him by withholding information. Every one seems satisfied, however, that the inquiry is being conducted in a fair and impartial spirit, and it seems to be generally admitted that it is better to have the controversy settled by official inquiry than to have it fought out interminably in the newspapers. "For the future historians of this period," declares the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), "the court is certainly doing a great and lasting work."

The famous "loop" of the *Brooklyn* and the consequent danger to the *Texas* form but one point in the inquiry. Lieutenant-Commander Heilner, who was navigator of the *Texas* during the battle, testified that the danger of collision with the *Brooklyn* was the greatest danger to which the battle-ship was exposed during the fight. What the defense will offer on this point has not yet appeared. The charge that Admiral Schley maintained a loose blockade of the harbor, withdrawing to a distance of ten or fifteen miles at night, is disputed by officers who were there, and is not considered to be proven. The principal matters in dispute seem to be Admiral Schley's failure to find and blockade the Spanish fleet for seven days after it had reached Santiago, and his intention even then to leave Santiago for Key West to coal. The Boston *Transcript* reviews the incident critically as follows:

"We know now that the Spanish fleet arrived in Santiago harbor on the 19th of May, the very day on which the *Eagle*, thirty miles west of Key West, informed the flying squadron, then on its way to Cienfuegos, that on the 16th Cervera's squadron certainly was not at Cienfuegos. On the 23d of May Schley was at Cienfuegos, and was so confident that Cervera's squadron was in that port that, in reply to Admiral Sampson's despatches, telling him of the report of the arrival of Cervera at Santiago, he wrote: 'I think I have them [the Spanish fleet] here [Cienfuegos] almost to a certainty.' It was not until the next day, when Captain McCalla's reconnoissance demonstrated beyond all question that Cervera's fleet was not in Cienfuegos harbor, that Schley got under way for Santiago, which he reached on the 26th.

"Cervera's fleet had been seven days at Santiago. From the evidence that has been given it does not appear that Commodore Schley made any effort to find out whether his theory of the whereabouts of the Spanish fleet was correct until Captain McCalla took the matter into his own hands. This neglect to find out the actual situation in Cienfuegos harbor was the more remarkable as Lieutenant Sutherland in communicating with the flying squadron [Schley's] on the 19th of May had stated that there was a Cuban camp thirteen miles from Cienfuegos, from which the insurgents readily obtained information as to what was going on in the city and harbor. It was from this very

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camp that Captain McCalla obtained proof that Cervera was not and had not been at Cienfuegos. Schley's judgment had proved at fault, and he had shown no energy in endeavoring to ascertain the facts of the situation at Cienfuegos.

"But even this supine dependence on a theory sinks into insignificance beside his singular conduct in persistently starting for Key West after receiving the Navy Department's despatches, which he 'regretted' he could not obey. Admiral Schley, in a defense of his mysterious action at this time, has said that Captain Sigsbee told him that the Spanish fleet was not in Santiago. Captain Sigsbee testified yesterday that he told Schley that he had not seen the Spanish fleet, which is a very different thing from either saying that it was not in Santiago, or that he believed it was not in Santiago. But why should Admiral Schley have based his action on what Captain Sigsbee or any other officer similarly situated said?

"Why did not Schley make some effort for himself to find out whether Cervera's fleet was or was not in Santiago harbor? There were plenty of officers ready to do at Santiago what Captain McCalla did at Cienfuegos. There were known to be plenty of insurgents around Santiago. Subsequently no difficulty was encountered in communicating with them when an energetic effort for that purpose was made. Imagine Farragut leaving such a question in doubt when he had scores of young officers at his disposal who would have leapt at the opportunity for such special service.

"The testimony has not reached the point of uncovering Schley's motive in putting back to Santiago when once he had started for Key West. This is one of the most interesting points to be uncovered. The country has wondered what, if anything, happened on board the flagship to change Schley's determination to steam away from a port in which his Government had informed him that it had reason to believe the enemy's fleet was at anchor. . . . . .

"Why Schley did not coal off Santiago is no plainer now than it was during the war. Admiral Cotton reports that when he reached Schley with the department's despatches the sea was so far from being rough that he went to the flagship in a small boat, and he did not cover his white or summer uniform with any stouter garment.

"The difficulty of coaling at sea appears to have been a perfect bogey of mammoth proportions to Admiral Schley's imagination. Tho he had a collier with him, he clung so tenaciously to the coal in his bunkers that he demurred some time at Cienfuegos to giving Lieutenant Wood, who had brought duplicates of despatches from Admiral Sampson, enough coal to carry the torpedo-boat *Dupont* back to Key West. Yet, after all, Schley did coal off Santiago. The reason for his turning back to Santiago after he started for Key West yet remains to be developed. The country would like to know the origin of Schley's second thought in this respect which carried him back to his post of duty. When we know that we shall get at the key of the mystery. Meanwhile whatever may have been Schley's motive for his strange conduct, it may be safely said that it does not appear to have been 'too much zeal.'"

The papers on the other side of the discussion wonder why it was that everybody else on the fleet seemed to know the signal code of communication with the Cubans and to know that the Spaniards had left Cienfuegos, except Schley. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* sums up the evidence up to the beginning of this week as follows:

"1. It is charged against Schley that when he was sent to look for the Spanish fleet he delayed unnecessarily at Cienfuegos in spite of orders to go to Santiago. It has been proved that he spent about three days there, and that he received despatches from Rear-Admiral Sampson, some of which told him to go to Santiago, and others to remain at Cienfuegos.

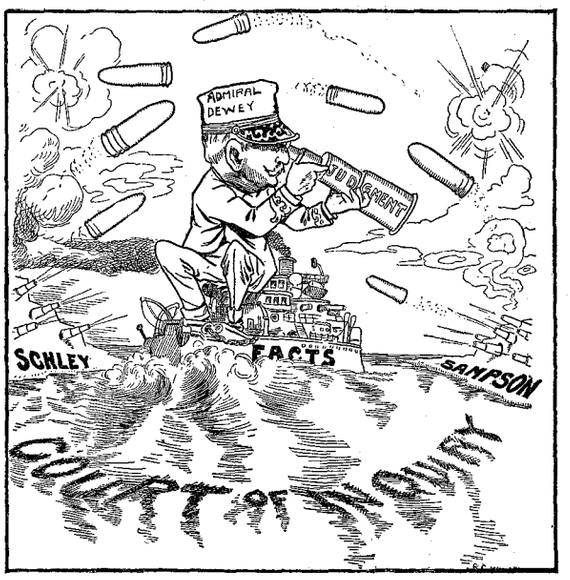
"It is also proved that a secret code of communication with the Cubans, arranged by Captain McCalla, which was known to Rear-Admiral Sampson, was not communicated to Schley, and that if he had known this code he could have ascertained in a few hours that the Spaniards were not there and have gone on to Santiago.

"2. It is charged that when he did go to Santiago his progress was slow. It has been proved that his larger ships did not make the speed they might have made. It has also been proved that the smaller vessels could not go any faster than they did, and that Schley accommodated the speed of the squadron to these rather than abandon them. It is now a question of the court whether Schley was right in this, or whether he should have left his small ships to the mercies of the Spaniards.

"3. It is charged that off Santiago he turned back on the pretense that he could not coal at sea, when it was quite possible to do so. On this point there has been a conflict of testimony among the Judge Advocate's witnesses. Some of them have testified that he could have coaled with ease, some that it would have been difficult and dangerous, and some that he could have coaled on some days and could not have coaled on others. It has been shown that a few hours after he had turned back the weather moderated, and he then returned to Santiago and coaled.

"4. It is charged that the three scout ships which were detailed to stay at Santiago and find out if the Spaniards were there met Schley as he was coming to Santiago and told him that the Spaniards were undoubtedly there, but that notwithstanding this he made the 'retrograde movement' mentioned. This charge has not been proved by the Judge Advocate's witnesses. The captains of the scouts have admitted that they did not give Schley any information whatever, altho one of them had a despatch for

"I WONDER WHICH ONE IT WILL BE?"
—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*



ADMIRAL DEWEY IS ON ANOTHER PERILOUS VOYAGE.
—*The Minneapolis Tribune.*

THE SCHLEY COURT AND THE CARTOONISTS.

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Schley. They have also shown that they did not know whether the Spaniards were there or not until Schley discovered the *Colon* lying at the mouth of the harbor.

"5. It is charged that Schley's bombardment of the *Colon* was ineffective, and that he was out of range when he fired at her. The witnesses have testified that Schley was out of range of the *Colon*, but within range of the shore batteries. Schley claims that his real object was to ascertain the strength of the shore batteries by firing at the *Colon*, at the same time complying as far as possible with the orders given him not to risk his ships under the fire of the shore batteries until the Spanish fleet had been destroyed. It has been proved that the shots of the shore batteries passed over and near Schley's ships, and some of the witnesses have testified that they gained information of value by the reconnoissance, while others say that not much was learned.

"6. It is charged that when Schley blockaded Santiago he was in the habit of withdrawing his ships a distance of twenty-five miles at night. This charge has been completely disproved. The testimony against it is unanimous. Some of the witnesses have testified that the blockade was a little further out at night, but the preponderance of testimony was that it was further in at night. Testimony about the actual distance of the blockade from shore differs widely, and hardly any two of the witnesses agree. It has been proved that he kept picket vessels nearer in shore than the rest of the fleet by two miles.

"7. It is charged that during the battle of Santiago Schley made a 'loop' which endangered the *Texas*. It has been proved that Captain Philip thought the *Texas* was in danger and stopped his engines. It has not been established that she was really in danger, and the witnesses differ about the distance between the *Brooklyn* and the *Texas* when the latter stopped her engines.

"One witness says that it was 150 yards, another 250 or 300 yards, another 'less than a quarter of a mile,' and the Navy Department's chart makes it half a mile, but this chart has been branded on the witness stand by one of the officers who got it up as inaccurate and worthless. The Judge Advocate has not yet offered any testimony to show that the 'loop' was unnecessary or a bad maneuvre, but only that it endangered the *Texas*.

"8. It is charged that Schley gave no orders except to his own ship during the battle. It has been proved that he gave orders to the *Oregon* at least, and that the *Oregon* obeyed him."

The President for Woman-Suffrage.—Altho the President does not have much to do with regulating the suffrage, a matter that is left pretty much to the state governments, *The Woman's Journal* (Boston) thinks that "the suffragists of the United States may be congratulated upon the fact that our new President, Theodore Roosevelt, is a pronounced friend of woman-suffrage." It gives as a reason for this belief the fact that when he was governor of New York he "showed the courage of his convictions by recommending it in his inaugural message to the legislature." The same paper goes on to say:

"Roosevelt is the first President of the United States since Abraham Lincoln who had expressed himself publicly in favor of woman-suffrage before attaining the Presidency. Cleveland proved himself favorable to it by actions rather than words, as he signed bills giving women partial suffrage in New York when he was governor of that State. Hayes favored it in his quiet way, and helped the senior editor of *The Woman's Journal* to get a woman's rights resolution through the National Republican convention of 1872. Garfield recognized its growing importance. He said: 'Laugh as we may, put it aside as a jest if we will, keep it out of Congress or political campaigns, still the woman question is rising on our horizon larger than the size of a man's hand; and some solution, ere long, that question must find.' Some other Presidents were believed to be more or less friendly to it, but Roosevelt and Lincoln have been the only ones to put themselves conspicuously on record.

"It is still fresh in memory what consternation Roosevelt excited among conservatives by his recommendation of woman-suffrage in his message to the legislature when governor of New York. And Lincoln said, in a letter to the electors of Sangamon County, Ill., published in the Sangamon County *Journal*, June 13, 1836: 'I go for all sharing the privileges of the Government who assist in bearing its burdens; consequently I go for admitting all whites to the right of suffrage, who pay taxes or bear arms, by no means excluding females.'"

"COLUMBIA'S" VICTORY OVER THE "SHAMROCK II."

SIR THOMAS LIPTON'S "splendid failure," as the London *Mail* calls it, finds the press and public as ready as they were two years ago to give him anything he wants—except what he is after. "I would rather retain the friendship and respect of the American people than lift the cup," he declared on the day of the final race, and the American people, to judge from the press comment, also prefer that arrangement. Two years ago more fear was expressed that the cup might cross the water, but this year's *Shamrock* proved to be a far more dangerous competitor than her sister. In the last of the three recent races, in fact, the *Shamrock II.* covered the course in 19 seconds less time than the *Columbia*, the American boat winning on "time allowance," a fact, thinks the New York *Journal*, that "detracts a little from the serene satisfaction of victory." The Philadelphia *Press* says, however:

"The time allowance is as fair to one boat as to the other. If Mr. Watson had chosen, even before his last race, to remove ballast he could have lightened the *Shamrock* sufficiently so that the time allowance would be on the other side, and it is possible, taking the winds the way they were yesterday, that this would have given *Shamrock* the race. There is therefore nothing unfair, unsportsmanlike, or inequitable in the time allowance by which *Columbia* so narrowly secured her third success. . . . . .

"This philosophical view will not, however, prevent every American from feeling that he would have preferred that the *Columbia* had won on her actual time. She is, as we think no one questions, the better boat. She is undubiously the better running before the wind, she is the better beating, and while *Shamrock* has had a certain amount of superiority in reaching, it is doubtful if this would be clear if the respective merits of the boats were contested in a season's cruise instead of three races. *Shamrock II.* is by odds the best boat that ever came over here, just as Sir Thomas Lipton is himself the finest English yachtsman who has sought the cup, but now that the races are over it is clear that Mr. Watson has carried a little too far the overhang and reduction of wetted surface, the overspread of sail, increased by an ingenious evasion of the New York Yacht Club's measurement rules in the case of the *Shamrock's* topsail by starting the sail lower down the mast, and the exaggerated ballast within and without the boat. *Independence*, which is an American *Shamrock*, just as the *Shamrock* is an English *Independence*, would, it is now clear, have not done so well."

The New York *Tribune* says:

"Sir Thomas Lipton can rightly and truly say that he gave us a pretty good scare, tho without doing permanent damage. We can gracefully and with a strict adherence to fact admit the scare, for there is no denying that *Shamrock II.* is the best and handsomest craft that ever came after our most highly prized silverware. It has been a long and arduous, tho not wholly unpleasant, undertaking—this half-century hunt for the Cup; and there are two things now morally certain—first, that the United States will always put up a good fight to retain the trophy; and, second, that better boats than the two *Shamrocks* will have to do the taking when the Cup is bound out. . . . . .

"The champion of 1899 and of 1901 appears to be so near to perfection as to cause men to despair of ever surpassing her. It may be dangerous to assume perfection for any work of man's hands. Yet the fact remains, concrete and convincing, that neither her own builder nor his most accomplished rival has been able to improve upon the wondrous model of the *Columbia*. In that peerless vessel we may well deem the present type of racing yacht to have reached its highest efficiency. What other type may one day be developed, and in what respects it may be found superior to this one, we shall not venture even to speculate. Sufficient for the day is the triumph thereof. The *Columbia* has

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proved herself the swiftest racing craft ever designed. If any one thinks he can improve upon her model he is welcome to make the trial, tho it would be difficult to offer him encouragement or hope of success. Other times, other men, and other boats may see the witchery of these autumnal race days made flat and stale. To-day the half-century's cycle closes with an achievement supreme and incomparable, and with a new significance to the exultant strains of 'Hail *Columbia!*'"

The story of the races for the Cup is told by the following table:

1851—On August 22 the yacht *America* won the cup from the English cutter *Aurora*.
1870—On August 8 the schooner *Magic* won from the English schooner *Cambria*.
1871—On October 16 and 18 the schooner *Columbia* defeated the English schooner *Livonia*.
On October 19 the *Livonia* defeated the *Columbia*, the *Columbia* being disabled.
On October 21 and 23 the schooner *Sappho* easily outsailed the English boat.
1876—On August 11 and 12 the schooner *Madeline* won from the Canadian schooner *Countess of Dufferin*.
1881—On November 9 and 10 the sloop *Mischief* won from the Canadian sloop *Atlanta*.
1885—On September 14 and 16 the sloop *Puritan* defeated the English cutter *Genesta*.
1886—On September 9 and 11 the sloop *Mayflower* won from the English cutter *Galatea*.
1887—On September 27 and 30 the sloop *Volunteer* defeated the English cutter *Thistle*.
1893—On October 7, 9, and 13 the sloop *Vigilant* won from the English cutter *Valkyrie* by a narrow margin.
1895—On September 7 the *Defender* easily outsailed Lord Dunraven's *Valkyrie III.*, winning by 8m. 40s.
On September 10 the *Valkyrie III.* fouled the *Defender* shortly after the start. The English yacht defeated the *Defender* by 47s. Because of the foul the *Defender* protested and the protest was allowed.
On September 12 the *Valkyrie III.* withdrew immediately after crossing the line, and the *Defender* sailed over the course alone.
1899—On October 16 the *Columbia* defeated the *Shamrock* by 10m. 8s.
On October 17 the *Shamrock* was disabled before reaching the first mark, and, according to agreement, the *Columbia* sailed over the course alone, winning the race.
On October 20 the *Columbia* won the third race by 6m. 34s.
1901—On September 28 the *Columbia* defeated the *Shamrock II.* by 1m 20s.
On October 3 the *Columbia* defeated the *Shamrock II.* by 2m. 52s.
On October 4 the *Columbia* won by 41s.

Some of the "Topics in Brief" inspired by the result two years ago come in very pat just now. For instance:

IT looks as if Sir Thomas would be obliged to go home and do his drinking out of a tin dipper for another year.—*The Chicago Record.*

ONE beauty about yacht-racing is that it makes all other forms of amusement look economical.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

IT is definitely and authoritatively stated that the Americans put something into the water in order to prevent the *Shamrock* from winning. The news has leaked out that the something was the *Columbia*.—*The London Globe.*

WE are indebted, after careful and patient enumeration, to 157,000 contemporaries for the pleasant information that *Columbia* is still gem of the ocean.—*The Baltimore News.*

A NEW PROPOSAL FOR A PACIFIC CABLE.

SINCE the United States came into possession of the Philippine Islands, the question of the construction of a Pacific cable has claimed a large share of public attention. President McKinley dealt with the subject in many speeches and official papers, and not long ago sent a special message to Congress directing attention thereto. Congress has considered several bills providing for the construction and operation of a Pacific cable, but the clash of plans and interests has thus far prevented action. A new proposal is now made which seems likely to bring the whole matter to a head. It is thus described by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce*:

"The Postal Telegraph and Commercial Cable companies, through John W. Mackay, have offered to construct the lines without any charge to the Government. All they ask is authority to land cables on the shores of the United States and on the shores of our new possessions in the Pacific, including Hawaii. They propose, if this authority is granted, to begin work at once and to have a cable in operation between San Francisco and Honolulu within nine months. The companies agree that Government business shall have right of way; also that in time of war, if necessary, the Government shall have full control of the lines. They agree also that the present rates on cable messages from the East shall be reduced from 40 to 60 per cent. The proposition is regarded as very fair, and is receiving the attention of the State Department, to which it has been referred by President Roosevelt. It is maintained by these companies that no action of Congress is necessary, but that the Executive Department of the Government has full right to grant them the privilege of landing cables. It is not proposed to have the Government in any way connected with the cable; no subsidy or other Government aid is asked."

The Denver *Republican* (Rep.) thinks that the Government will make a mistake if it does not accept this offer; and the Philadelphia *Times* (Ind.) declares that "such an arrangement has everything to commend it." When the question was being discussed at the last session of Congress, there was considerable sentiment in favor of government ownership, and Representa-

"JOHN, I'VE BEEN HOLDING THIS FOR FIFTY YEARS AND IT'S GETTING HEAVY, BUT I GUESS I'LL HANG ONTO IT A WHILE LONGER."
—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

"THE SONG THAT REACHED HIS HEART."
—*The Detroit Journal.*

THE VICTORY IN CARICATURE.

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tive Corliss and others interested still favor public construction and operation. The Chicago *Evening Post* (Rep.), however, thinks that the present plan would be more advantageous than one involving public ownership. It says:

"It is impossible to see what objection Congress or the public can have to a private cable on terms so favorable to the Government as these are. It is not the policy of the United States to resort to public ownership except when some clear necessity dictates it and renders private ownership inexpedient, undesirable, or dangerous. If we object to government telegraphs and municipal telephone service, why should we demand a government transpacific cable?

"President Roosevelt is said to be considering Mr. Mackay's proposal. Whether he must obtain the consent of Congress, or has the power to grant the permission to lay and land the cable, is a question which the attorney-general will doubtless answer. The President may prefer to submit the proposition to Congress in any case; in that event it will become a public duty to advocate acceptance of the liberal offer."

THE SOUTH AND THE PRESIDENT.

A PARTICULARLY friendly feeling toward President Roosevelt is noticeable in the Southern press, and the Republican papers of the North, noticing it, suggest that the new President has a splendid opportunity to form a white Republican party in the South—something that several of his predecessors tried in vain to do. The President is reported to have said to some of his visitors that his appointments in the Southern States will be made in accordance with the wishes of the people in the States affected, rather than in deference to the wishes of the politicians; and this is taken to mean that the rings of negro politicians who have controlled the Southern delegations to the Republican national conventions, and have devoted their efforts between elections chiefly to raids on the "pie counter," will be disregarded, and the best men be appointed to federal offices, irrespective of party lines. Booker T. Washington is reported to have counseled such a course, in a recent interview with the President, and to have said that it will not only be "best for the party and for the public service," but "also best for the negro."

One reason for the uncommonly friendly feeling of the South for the new President is thought to be the fact that his mother was a member of a distinguished Georgia family, and two of his uncles officers in the Confederate navy. "The fact should not be forgotten," says the Galveston *News* (Dem.), "that the President of the United States is half Southern, and, more than this, is better acquainted with the Southern people, by a personal contact with them, than any President since the time of Andrew Johnson." The Richmond *Times* (Ind. Dem.) says:

"Mr. Roosevelt is in a better position perhaps than any President has been since the war to ignore sectional differences, and he has a great opportunity, which we believe he will improve, to wipe out the last vestige of sectionalism. Of course there are some cranks at the North who will upbraid him for pursuing such a course, but all good American citizens in all sections of the country will applaud him for the honest and courageous sentiments that he has expressed, and will further applaud him if he carry out his determination to be no respecter of persons, so far as the question of locality goes, in making his appointments.

"We save the point that the South asks no favors whatever at the hands of Mr. Roosevelt. But each and every Southern State stands upon its rights, and insists that the President of this country must not make discriminations."

The Washington *Post* (Ind.) remarks that "it is easy to understand that Mr. Roosevelt, with his daring and impetuous nature, appeals to the Southern imagination," and it can see that "he might, without much effort, win thousands of Southern men to his following in any great and patriotic cause"; and it can see, also, that "his opportunity to make Republican converts in the ordinary course of politics is the most brilliant that has presented itself to any party leader in the past." The opportunity is waiting.

"Louisiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and the two Carolinas—to go no further now—are fallow fields for Republican exploitation if only a Master Sower were to pass that way. Hitherto, the problem has been handled by bunglers—by politicians, not statesmen. The great Republican leaders of the North have worked the Southern States not to create for their party a nucleus of respectability and strength, but to secure delegates for the nominating convention. There has never yet been an effort, at once intelligent and sustained, to attract desirable recruits or even to receive them properly when disposed to come over to their own accord. Take, for example, the case of the Louisiana sugar-growers, the most powerful and influential class of citizens in the State, representing fully three-fifths of the tax-paying element and involving in their prosperity or failure the financial and commercial destiny of New Orleans. How were they met by the Republican managers in 1892 and 1896 when they wished to join the party in a body? It is an old story, which made thoughtful men grieve at the time, for the planters were given the option of staying where they were or of entering an organization controlled by a group of insignificant negro politicians, their former slaves and servants. As a matter of fact, the local managers did not want these new recruits. They had a compact, ignorant, venal following, easily deliverable at conventions, and bringing them in return the federal patronage of the State. And it is equally true that the national managers cared infinitely more for this sordid traffic than for the acquisition of States and the strengthening of the party upon high and patriotic grounds.

"What is true of Louisiana is true of all other Southern States in which the ferment of political emancipation has been at work. In no instance has the Republican propaganda been conducted by unselfish and farseeing men. All over the South are thousands upon thousands of important citizens, who represent the substance, the culture, the civic responsibility and pride of their communities, and who realize that the protective policy of the Republican party constitutes their progress and prosperity; yet these have been steadily discouraged and ignored by that party's lieutenants, and for the base and petty reasons we have indicated. Mr. Roosevelt may be the evangelist who is to straighten out these miserable tangles and disinfect the noisome slums. We hope so with all our heart. But Republican stupidity in the South has become proverbial. The leader who transforms it into a dispensation of enlightenment will be great, indeed."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

OH well, Sir Thomas, don't you care—
What if you fail to gain the prize?
Next year, with sporting ardor stirred,
You may erect the *Shamrock Third*
And come again and advertise.
—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

NEW JERSEY demands the immediate suppression of all unincorporated lawlessness.—*The Detroit News.*

SOME good man like General Shafter ought to be engaged to sit down on anarchy.—*The Memphis Commercial-Appeal.*

WE hope our friend Lipton will make allowance for the fact that it has become a matter of habit with us.—*The Detroit News.*

BESIDES the Brooklyn's loop, there seem to be a good many loops in the testimony before the court of inquiry.—*The Baltimore American.*

Aguinaldo's body-guard has surrendered. Evidently the chief has recommended the board at American headquarters.—*The Washington Star.*

IF it was as difficult for Admiral Schley to coal at sea as it is for most of us to coal on land his explanation should be accepted.—*The Omaha World-Herald.*

THE man who gets the job as body-guard to the President will always feel safe, as Mr. Roosevelt will see to it that no one harms the guard.—*The Chicago News.*

OF course if Mr. Roosevelt had known that there would be such a demand for incidents of his early life he would have created more of them.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

THERE is something pleasant about the news that four little beds have been added to the sleeping accommodations of the White House.—*The Cleveland Plain-Dealer.*

AN American firm has published a book on the private life of the Sultan. It does not contain any illustrations showing Abdul Hamid in the act of paying his bills.—*The Denver Republican.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

BOOKS OF THE COMING YEAR.

PRESENTING a classified list of 1,800 titles of books announced for publication during the coming season, *The Dial* (September 16) takes occasion to indicate from its own viewpoint those which are really important and significant. The survey taken is admittedly cursory and impressionistic, and, by reason of its brevity, the summary is necessarily inadequate. The task is one which at best can be performed with but a slight approach to thoroughness when one considers the multiplying activities of authors and publishers, and the widening horizon that bounds literary preferences. For American readers of biography *The Dial* thinks that the long-awaited "James Russell Lowell and His Friends" is likely to prove "the book of the year." It goes on to say:

"Our English friends, perhaps, will take a less exalted view of Lowell and his books than our own; to them the leading biography of the year is likely to be found in Mr. Graham Balfour's life of Robert Louis Stevenson, or, if not in that, in Mr. Leslie Stephen's 'Life and Letters of John Richard Green.' The three books together will certainly make this season memorable for biographical writing, even if we take no account of such other works as 'The Making of an American,' by Mr. Jacob A. Riis, the 'Reminiscences' of Mr. George S. Boutwell, Bishop Creighton's life of Lord Grey, the two-volume life of Pasteur by R. Vallery-Radot, Mr. David Mosson's biography of Chatterton, Miss H. Augusta Dodge's 'Gail Hamilton's Life in Letters,' Mr. Norman Hapgood's life of George Washington, Miss Mary S. Austin's 'Philip Freneau, the Poet of the Revolution,' and others too numerous to mention."

In the department of historical writing, *The Dial* finds many attractive titles, among them the Right Hon. James Bryce's "Studies in History and Jurisprudence"; Mr. Andrew Lang's "The Mystery of Mary Stuart"; a three-volume history of "The American Fur Trade of the Far West," by Capt. Hiram M. Chittenden; "The Civil War," by Prof. John W. Burgess; "George Washington, and Other American Addresses," by Mr. Frederic Harrison; the concluding volume of "A History of Scotland," by Mr. Andrew Lang, and "Historic Towns of the Western States," edited by Mr. Lyman P. Powell.

In the extraordinary number and variety of reprints of the best literature of the past *The Dial* recognizes a noticeable feature of this year's list. It says:

"In spite of the seeming craze for new books, and the unprecedented sales of the popular fiction of the day, the evidence grows stronger every year that bookbuyers are turning more and more in the direction of good standard literature, and are creating a demand for reprints that makes this field of bookmaking one of the safest as well as one of the most profitable in which the publisher of taste and discernment can work. Here are a few titles that fill us with pleasurable anticipations: 'Colonial Prose and Poetry,' in three volumes, edited by Messrs. W. P. Trent and B. W. Wells; a 'Temple' Balzac, in forty volumes; a 'Temple' Brontë, in twelve volumes; Lane's 'Arabian Nights,' in six volumes; an edition of Samuel Richardson in twenty volumes; a 'Temple' Bible, in twenty-four volumes; a new edition of Mr. Forman's Keats, in five volumes; a new Dickens, in twenty-nine volumes; a new Carlyle, in twenty-six volumes; and several new editions each of Scott, Shakespeare, and Dumas."

Bringing together in a paragraph the miscellaneous announcements which it regards important, *The Dial* indicates these as follows:

"'More Letters of Edward FitzGerald' will delight thousands of refined readers. Mr. W. C. Brownell will have a volume of essays on 'Victorian Prose Masters.' Professor Münsterberg's 'American Traits' will provide us with good reading and wholesome instruction. Mr. Howells will be sure to discourse charmingly of the 'Heroines of Fiction.' Lovers of T. E. Brown's poems and letters will be glad to add his 'Essays' to their collection. 'Societology,' by Prof. W. G. Sumner, will deal soberly with themes that occasion much irresponsible vaporing. The first volume of Prof. J. M. Baldwin's great 'Dictionary of Philosophy and Psychology' will take its place among the standard works of reference. The 'Modern Scandinavian Literature' of Dr. George Brandes will for the first time in the English language deal readably and authoritatively with its deeply interesting subject. Finally, we can name the titles only of such books as Mr. Edmund Gosse's 'Hypolymia, or the Gods in the Island,' Mr. Richard Garnett's 'Essays of an Ex-Librarian,' a new volume of essays by Mr. Augustine Birrell, Prof. Henry A. Beers's 'History of English Romanticism in the Nineteenth Century,' Captain Sir Richard F. Burton's 'Wanderings in Three Continents,' and the late Benjamin Harrison's 'Views of an Ex-President.'"

Coming last of all to poetry and fiction, *The Dial* notes under the former category only one book "that can be safely taken beforehand as a contribution to the permanent treasures of the language," that being Mr. W. E. Henley's "Hawthorn and Lavender." On the other hand, it regards the promised output of novels (several of which have already appeared) as large and interesting. It says:

"Confining ourselves to well-known writers, we will at least mention a few books that can be bought on faith and on the reputation of their predecessors. Here is the random list: 'The Right of Way,' by Mr. Gilbert Parker; 'Some Women I Have Known,' by 'Maarten Maartens'; 'The Secret Orchard,' by Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Castle; 'New Canterbury Tales,' by Mr. Maurice Hewlett; 'A Maid of Venice,' by Mr. F. Marion Crawford; 'The Cavalier,' by Mr. George W. Cable; 'Kim,' by Mr. Rudyard Kipling; 'Tristram of Blent,' by 'Anthony Hope'; 'Circumstance,' by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell; and 'Count Hannibal,' by Mr. Stanley J. Weyman."

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S LITERARY CHARACTERISTICS.

TWO facts present themselves in considering Theodore Roosevelt as a writer. He is the first man of letters to occupy the Presidential chair since Thomas Jefferson; and, tho not yet forty-three years old, he has for twenty years been a prolific writer upon historical subjects and outdoor life. We take from the New York *Sun* (September 22) the following bibliography of the President:

"His first publication was an historical work. It appeared when he had been only a year out of college. He was graduated from Harvard in 1880, and 'The Naval War of 1812; or, The History of the United States Navy during the Last War with Great Britain,' by Theodore Roosevelt, was published in this city in 1882. . . . . .

"Mr. Roosevelt's next work, published three years later, was entitled 'Hunting Trips of a Ranchman: Sketches of Sport on the Northern Cattle Plains, Together with Personal Experiences of Life on a Cattle Ranch.' It was illustrated by A. B. Frost, R. Swain Gifford, J. C. Beard, Fannie E. Gifford, and Henry Sandham, and was published in 1885 by the Putnams in the 'Medora Edition,' quarto, limited to 500 copies and sold by subscription at $15. . . . . .

"In 1837 Mr. Roosevelt wrote the 'Life of Thomas Hart Benton,' and in the following year 'Gouverneur Morris,' both duodecimo volumes, published in the 'American Statesman' series by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., at Boston. In the same year another duodecimo volume by him was published by the Putnams under the title, 'Essays on Practical Politics.' It was in the series, 'Questions of the Day.' His most important work appearing that year, 1888, however, was 'Ranch Life and the Hunting Trail,' a folio volume published by the Century Company and illustrated by Frederic Remington. . . . . .

"The Century Company published a new popular edition of this work in 1896, an octavo volume of 186 pages in cloth covers. In the following year the first two volumes of the work which has been called perhaps Mr. Roosevelt's most substantial liter-

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ary achievement, the 'Winning of the West,' were issued by the Putnams. The whole work is in five volumes, octavo, with maps. The third volume came out in 1894. Its subtitle is 'The Founding of the Trans-Alleghany Commonwealths,' and it deals with the period from 1784 to 1790. . . . . .

"In the fourth volume, issued in 1896, he was still engaged with this phase of American development. The volume is 'Louisiana and the Northwest, 1791 to 1807.'

"In 1891 Mr. Roosevelt published his 'New York' in the 'Historic Towns' series of Longmans, Green & Co. A new edition with a postscript was published in 1865. The work is a volume of 232 pages, duodecimo. . . . . .

"'The Wilderness Hunter: An Account of the Big Game of the United States, and its Chase with Horse, Hound, and Rifle,' was published by the Putnams in 1893 in an octavo volume in cloth covers. This book is illustrated by A. B. Frost, J. Carter Beard, Henry Sandham, and Frederic Remington, and many of the illustrations are not ideal drawings, but studies of animals which Mr. Roosevelt himself killed. . . . . .

"In the same year came 'American Big Game Hunting: the Book of the Boone and Crockett Club.' In this Mr. Roosevelt and G. B. Grinnell collaborated in the editing. The book was published by the Forest and Stream Publishing Company. It is an octavo volume of 345 pages, and is devoted to big game hunting in this country and to questions of forest reservation, different papers having been contributed by various members of the club. An appendix gives a short account of the literature of American big game hunting, a list of forest reservations, and the constitution, by-laws, and list of members of the club.

"'Hunting in Many Lands,' also a part of the book of the Boone and Crockett Club, in which Mr. Roosevelt again collaborated with Mr. Grinnell, was published in 1895 by the Forest and Stream Publishing Company, and in 1897 still another volume of this club book appeared, from the same editorial hands, entitled 'Trail and Camp Fire.' Also in 1897, Mr. Roosevelt published, through the Putnams, a duodecimo volume of 354 pages in cloth covers, entitled 'American Ideals; and Other Essays, Social and Political.' Its contents are 'American Ideals'; 'True Americanism'; 'The Manly Virtues and Practical Politics'; 'The College Graduate and Public Life'; 'Phases of State Legislation'; 'Machine Politics in New York City'; 'Six Years of Civil Service Reform'; 'Administering the New York Police Force'; 'The Vice-Presidency and the Campaign of 1896'; 'How Not to Help Our Poorer Brother'; 'The Monroe Doctrine'; 'Washington's Forgotten Maxim'; 'National Life and Character'; 'Social Evolution'; and 'The Law of Civilization and Decay.'

"Two years before this, Mr. Roosevelt in conjunction with Senator Lodge of Massachusetts had prepared a volume of 'Hero Tales from American History,' which the Century Company published.

"In 1899 the Scribners issued Colonel Roosevelt's 'The Rough Riders,' which told the tale of the operations of the United States army in Eastern Cuba during the Spanish War, particularly the part played by the famous regiment which Mr. Roosevelt organized and commanded, first as lieutenant-colonel under Leonard Wood, now governor-general of Cuba, and afterward as colonel of the regiment. . . . . .

"Another work of Mr. Roosevelt's, classed with 'The Winning of the West' as the most important, perhaps, of his literary life, also came out last year. This was the biography of Oliver Cromwell, which attracted especial attention as coming to the public at the same time with Mr. John Morley's 'Cromwell.' It was published by the Century Company, and the coincident appearance of the two biographies provoked a good deal of discussion as to their respective merits.

"Another production of Mr. Roosevelt's last year was 'The Strenuous Life,' which is, probably, the latest of his writings [in book form]. The origin of the title is to be found in the author's frequent use of that particular phrase in many of his speeches."

It is apparent that for a man barely twenty years out of college, sixteen of which have been spent in active public service, this is a large literary output. We are reminded by the New York *Times*, in its *Saturday Review* (September 21), that a man who has been a member of the legislature, Civil Service Commissioner, president of the Police Board of New York, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, a lieutenant-colonel in active service, governor of the State of New York, and Vice-President of the United States, all within a score of years, can hardly be expected to have acquired much "literary baggage." *The Times* goes on to say:

"But in that period Mr. Roosevelt has published a half-dozen serious works in history and in biography, three original works on hunting and ranch life, and a considerable number of essays, some of them of an extremely careful and permanently valuable character. Had he done nothing but write his fascinating hunting-books—and lived through the experiences they relate in so simple and winning style—he would probably be more widely known in other lands than any other American save one or two. Had he not obscured his reputation as a historian by his industry in making history he would have a distinct place in the circle of American writers in that field. It remains true, however, that if his life had been less full and active, his literary work would in all probability have had less value, and the value would have been less peculiar."

The Times is of opinion that Mr. Roosevelt's writing is at its best when it approaches most nearly to action:

"His hunting-books are a striking instance of this quality. They are models of straightforward and convincing narrative and description. The personal element is, of course, prevalent in them, but it is not at all obtrusive or out of perspective. There is no assumption of modesty in them, no affectation of indifference to the writer's own share in the experiences and observations recorded. He is quite frankly and inevitably a chief actor in the tale, but not at all the hero. He takes his part with zest, and his personality lends a natural and constant charm to every adventure. But he is intensely interested in the game he pursues, in the country he hunts over, in his companions, in everything that presents itself to his eager and vigorous mind, to his keen and alert vision."

Mr. Roosevelt's vigorous personality, we are told, constitutes a limitation on the scope and excellence of his literary work, at the same time giving to the best of it both charm and permanent value:

"In his histories and biographies, Roosevelt the writer is most successful when Roosevelt the man is most completely enlisted, and when his subject is of the sort to which his multiform activities have been most closely related. They are best, certainly they are most interesting, where they are the unconscious representation of the author's mind and character. He misses, for instance, some of the most significant phases of the curious and original nature of Gouverneur Morris, one of the strongest, most penetrating, and most strangely limited minds in our early or later history, but he grasps firmly and renders clearly the working of the essential forces that went to the 'Winning of the West.' These he feels; he has been in active alliance and cooperation with them, and has had to wrestle with them. He has known in personal intimacy the survivors and present representatives of the victors in that mighty struggle, and the men who are developing what their ancestors or forerunners won. His sympathies are intense and so is his imagination, but they are also somewhat limited, and his estimate of men and events when his sympathies are not awakened or his imagination kindled is sometimes defective and even unjust."

As for his essays, *The Times* critic says:

"These are models in their kind, and their kind is an extremely difficult and risky one. They are direct in narrative, clear and succinct in description, well weighed and convincing in their judgments, moderate in temper, and simply indispensable to the reader who wishes to study the subjects with which they deal. They reveal directly, as the histories and biographies reveal indirectly, the mind and character of the writer. They are almost entirely free from the extreme criticism and sweeping theorizing which for this hater of mere critics and theorists seem to have a fascination that he can resist only when his mind is engaged on facts with which he himself has dealt. Of his defects and temptations there are also examples in the essays, especially in those that suggest lay sermons, in which the preaching is strikingly inferior to the author's practise."

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THE HAUPTMANN DRAMAS.

GERHART HAUPTMANN is scarcely thirty-eight years old, yet his fame both as a realist and as an idealist has already spread beyond Germany, and his productivity promises a rich harvest of performance for the future. A high place is accorded Hauptmann by Beatrice Marshall, who briefly summarizes eight of his twelve dramas in *The Fortnightly Review* (September). She thinks it can safely be affirmed that since Heine passed away no figure, with the exception of Hermann Sudermann, has occupied so commanding a position in the literature of the Fatherland. The sources of inspiration of his virgin dramatic effort, she says, were not the pages of Zola, Tolstoy, and Ibsen, nor yet those of Scribe, Dumas, or Sardou, but the hearts of the German people. "The *milieu* he chose was the neighborhood he had known from childhood, where he remembered having seen the peasant-farmers, to whom the discovery of coal on their property had suddenly brought great wealth and a change in their condition of life disastrous to their morals." We quote the writer's summary of the plot of one drama and a portion of the play itself which she regards as characteristic and representative of Hauptmann's work.

GERHART HAUPTMANN.

"The family of peasant-millionaires, depicted in 'Vor Sonnenaufgang,' breakfast off champagne and oysters and feed their cattle out of silver troughs, while the farm servants remain underfed, and worse off than before their master's acquisition of riches. The head of this family is a drunkard, whose vice has not only been inherited by the eldest daughter, but has been transmitted to her three-year-old child. His son-in-law, flashy and flippant, a cleverly drawn type of the 'smart' bourgeois, speculates with his wife's fortune with a freedom that promises its speedy disappearance. The younger and unmarried daughter, Helene, has been educated at a Moravian school, and feels herself a fish out of water in her unrefined home. Her stepmother is a coarse, vulgar woman, who, while her besotted husband soaks in the village inn, carries on an amour with the clownish, pigeon-shooting owner of a neighboring farm. Into this household comes by chance Alfred Loth, a young Socialist dreamer, who is studying the Silesian miners with a view to writing a work on the labor question. At first sight, Helene loses her heart to the good-looking faddist and man of ideas; and he, captivated by her ingenuous freshness, her beauty, and superb health, which he thinks may be an instrument in perpetuating his own vigorous stock, precipitately makes love, and becomes engaged to her. Then he learns unexpectedly from the village doctor, a scientific man, attending the unfortunate inebriate sister in her confinement, that Helene belongs to a race in whom the vice of intemperance is hereditary, and without a word of explanation he leaves the girl, who, in despair at his desertion, stabs herself."

The following is a scene between Loth and Helene which the writer says is an example of the spontaneous and perfectly life-like dialog in which Hauptmann excels:

A summer-house. HELENE *and* LOTH, *seated a little distance from each other.* [*After a silence.*

LOTH. What a quantity of beautiful hair you have, Fräulein.

HELENE. Yes, I know. My brother-in-law says you rarely see such a fine head of hair, even in the town. The plait on the top is as thick as my wrist. It comes down to my knees when I undo it. Feel it, isn't it like silk?

LOTH. Just like silk. [*A shudder runs through him: he stoops and kisses her hair.*

HELENE. [*startled*] I am terribly ashamed of myself. I have thrown myself at your head. What *must* you think of me.

LOTH. [*edging nearer and taking her hand*] You mustn't worry about that.

[LOTH *again takes her in his arms, and draws her closer. At first she tries to free herself, then gives in, and looks frankly and blissfully into* LOTH'S *eyes, which bend over her intoxicated with happiness. Involuntarily she kisses him first. Both flush; he returns the kiss with passionate intensity. Giving and taking of kisses is for a few moments the only conversation.*]

LOTH. Lene! They call you Lene here, don't they?

HELENE. [*kissing him*] Call me something different then. Call me by the name you like best.

LOTH. Dearest! [*Interchange of kisses begins anew.*]

HELENE. [*clasped in* LOTH'S *arms, with her head on his breast, her lips half closed, whispers in ecstasy*] How lovely! how lovely!——

LOTH. To die with you thus——

HELENE [*earnestly*] To live! Why talk of dying *now?*

. . . . . .

LOTH. [*after a pause*] You have such a pretty hand. [*strokes it.*]

HELENE. Have I? [*Leans against his shoulder.*] I am quite dizzy—dizzy from joy. It's all been so sudden.

LOTH. Yes, so sudden.

HELENE. Do you really love me, really, really?

LOTH. Really.

HELENE. Say "really" a hundred times.

LOTH. Really, really and truly.

HELENE. Ah, now you are trying to get out of it!

LOTH. That one "truly" stands for a hundred "reallys."

HELENE. In Berlin, I suppose?

LOTH. No, in Witzdorf.

HELENE. Look at my little finger, and don't laugh.

LOTH. With pleasure.

HELENE. Tell me, honestly, besides your first love, how many have you—loved—Ah, now you *are* laughing at me.

LOTH. I will be serious with you, dearest. I consider it my duty to tell you that I have been attracted by a great number of women——

HELENE. [*springing to her feet, and holding her hand over his mouth*] Tell me that later—afterward. Years afterward. When we are old—when I ask you. Not before—not before.

LOTH. As you wish, dear.

HELENE. Now I would rather hear something deliciously pleasant. Listen—say this after me. I have loved you——

LOTH. "I have loved you."

HELENE. And only you——

LOTH. "And only you."

HELENE. In the whole of my life——

LOTH. "In the whole of my life."

HELENE. And will love only you to my life's end——

LOTH. "And will love only you to my life's end." And that is the truth, as I am an honest man.

HELENE. [*joyously*] I didn't tell you to say that!

LOTH. But I do say it! [*Kisses.*]

It was reserved for "Die Weber" (The Weavers), which Miss Marshall thinks is Hauptmann's most powerful work, to give the dramatist a really cosmopolitan reputation. The play deals with the labor question as it had presented itself in Germany during a distressful period. Its performance at a leading Berlin theater was suppressed by police intervention on the ground that its powerful delineation of a period, however long past, might have a special bearing on the present, and incite the discontented masses to lawlessness:

"This step doubled curiosity with regard to the play in every town in Germany, and the book sold by tens of thousands. By the time the veto was removed (among leading men who agitated for its removal were Gustav Freytag and Professor Virchow), and 'Die Weber' was finally given at the Deutsches Theater, excitement concerning it knew no bounds. An unprecedented succession of 'sold-out houses' was the result, and the interest was kept alive by speeches in the Reichstag, and political demonstrations in favor of a play which really had no political motive.

"But the greatest triumph 'Die Weber' achieved was the conquest of Paris. In the memory of man such a thing had hardly been known as a German drama meeting with an enthusiastic

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reception at the hands of a French audience. The German victories of 1870 were amply avenged in the region of drama, for whereas since then the artificial sensationalism of Sardou and the superficial cleverness of the younger Dumas had held complete sway on the Berlin stage, not even a play of Schiller's had been seen in Paris.

"Antoine, the free-lance of modern French theatrical managers, played Hauptmann's 'Weavers' as his trump card, and the sensation it created surpassed his expectations. Zola himself attended the rehearsals, and gave expression to his marked approval of the new Teutonic naturalism.

"Thus Hauptmann's work was given an international, as well as a social, significance. He was credited with having brought about a *rapprochement* between the literature of the two hostile countries, which was held as an important advance on the road to a complete reconciliation, and for this reason 'Die Weber,' in German literary circles, stands already outside the pale of criticism, and is accorded the same silent reverential admiration as Goethe's 'Faust.' To approach it in anything but a non-critical attitude is regarded as a species of artistic *lèse majesté*."

This writer's general conclusions upon the Hauptmann dramas are as follows:

"Equally extraordinary [with 'the flesh and blood interest of his characters'] is the charm and range of Hauptmann's language. It can be light and delicate in its *nuances* as the gossamer of a butterfly's wing, strong and whelming as a mountain torrent, and, between the two extremes, everything that is terse, natural, and direct. People talk in Hauptmann's social plays, not in forced epigrams, but exactly as people talk in real life; and still there is a certain indefinable *cachet* about their utterances which redeems them from banality, and betrays the cunning of the artist in dialog.

"If we consider the twelve Hauptmann dramas *en masse*, . . . we can not fail to be struck by the humor, sometimes piquant, sometimes tender, that is never wholly absent from any of them.

"In this saving grace Hauptmann has immensely the advantage of Ibsen. It is possible in 'Vor Sonnenaufgang' to smile genially at the unctuous servility of an inimitable female Tartuffe while our hair is being raised by the lurid terrors of hereditary alcoholism. Through the gray pathology of 'Das Friedensfest,' the vibrating nerves and fibers of 'Einsame Menschen,' through neurasthenia, hunger, pessimism, and despair, shines fitfully the old Janus-face of pathos and humor; oftenest it shows itself only at the keyhole, but now and then it looks in at the window. These qualities, vitality, style, and humor, Hauptmann possesses, besides that passionate humanity, that universal sympathy for suffering, dashed with the divine fire which makes him more than a poet for an age and a nation, and, perhaps, one for all time."

The "Boom" in American Fiction: An Australian View.—The enormous circulation attained by recent novels in the United States has assisted in creating a largely augmented demand for them in the Australian commonwealth also, but with somewhat disappointing results so far as Australian readers are concerned. The cause of this disappointment is explained to be the absence of such ingenious plots as form the principal charm of novels by Wilkie Collins, Gaboriau, and Conan Doyle. The Sydney *Daily Telegraph*, discussing this new and unexpected development of literary taste in the United States, asks the reason for these enormous sales, and finds an answer to its question as follows:

"Merely advertising books, in whatever fashion, would not cause such enormous circulations as we have noted, unless the claims of the advertisements were fairly well borne out by facts. That is not the answer to the problem of why James Lane Allen, the prose-poet of nature, who is ignorant of such things as exciting incident, has bestridden like a literary Colossus the land of personal news and specialized murder reports. The answer is saddening and disenchanting. It is—drapery! '*Toujours les femmes*,' even in the Allen case. One of the leading American publishers, interviewed in London, very candidly explained how it is all done. 'The department-stores now form the great distributing centres. These stores buy up very large quantities of one book at once. They arrange it in piles so that every one who enters the door must see it, and one place alone will perhaps get rid of a thousand copies in a short time. The net result of it all is that the circle of readers of books has been multiplied fivefold. People who never read books before to any extent are now regular buyers.

"It is dispiriting to learn that the enormous successes some of them have had is not due to appreciation, but to the persistency with which the clerks of a thousand retail stores push business in every line, and the probably greater persistency with which, in the spring (and at all other times) a young woman's fancy lightly turns to the latest thing in bonnets or gloves, and in the compassing of her supreme desire secures, by an accident of trading the latest thing in novels."

The Literary Storehouses of the Vatican.—Italy is the paradise for the scholar who is seeking unpublished documents and original manuscript sources of information. In a series of interesting articles, published by Prof. Dr. P. Kehr, of the University of Göttingen, in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* (Munich, Nos. 32–35), there is an abundance of data that will whet the appetite of the genuine student. Concerning the main storehouses of this kind, the archives and library of the Vatican, the writer says, that it is to the honor of the present pontiff and a demonstration of his zeal for learning that he has opened wide the Vatican collections to the scholars of the world with a liberality that can not be equaled elsewhere. A visit to the working-rooms of the Vatican archives assumes an international aspect. By the side of the German professor is found a French savant and representatives from every other Christian country of Europe and America. Since access has been given so freely, various institutes for research have sprung up in great rapidity in Rome for the special purpose of utilizing these treasures. The leading learned organizations are the Prussian Historical Institute, the Görres Society, consisting of German Catholic savants, the Austrian Institute for Historical Studies, the French École de Rome, and the Hungarian School, and there is even a Belgian, a Danish, and a Polish Society. So great is the international zeal to investigate these archives, which contain the greatest collection extant of unpublished documents on the history of the medieval ages, that it is with difficulty room can be found for all who ask to be accommodated. The Vatican authorities have made the best of arrangements to supply the demand, and the librarians meet the wants of Protestants as quickly and as politely as those of Catholic savants. Men and women alike are accommodated. The red tape of former times has disappeared entirely and the management is thoroughly "modern." Only a beginning has been made with the publication of the immense literary treasures here deposited, but the international scholarship of the world is at work on it now.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NOTES.

THERE is now in London a celebrated Turkish poet, Memdouh Bey, some of whose remarks about the decline of letters and arts in the Sultan's dominions are thus quoted by the *Academy* (September 14) as having appeared in the London *Daily Mail*: "The decadence dates from the accession to the throne of the present Sultan. Until that time there existed in Turkey not only a classic literature, but a school of artists and musicians; but so baleful has been the influence of the Sultan's rule that all have been practically destroyed, as also have chemical, astronomical and even geographical researches. No one dares to publish a book of any literary value. Every writer is suspected of political motives and is immediately subject to persecution should he attempt to write anything but commonplaces. The result is that nothing appears except worthless pamphlets eulogizing the Sultan and his system."

A PRIVATE letter, written from Christiania, Norway, the home of Henryk Ibsen, recently printed in *The Critic*, will strengthen the belief that the dramatist's life is nearing its end. The letter says: "Three physicians, the most eminent medical men of the city, are attending him, the state bearing all expenses. Flowers, fruit, rare old wines, and delicacies continue to arrive at his house. Hundreds of personal inquirers come daily. Of all these attentions Ibsen is told, and he appreciates them very greatly. Nearly all day he rests in bed or on a lounge, being unable to move his legs. It is pitiful to see how helpless the old man is. He has become irritable beyond conception. He is quarrelsome, and finds fault with everything and everybody. But his mind is not affected. It is just as clear and sharp as it used to be, and he works almost daily for two hours. He is writing the ἀπολογία of his life (ἀπολογία, not apology)."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

WHY DOES MODERN LEATHER ROT?

MODERN industrial processes, which have superseded older ones because they are swifter and cheaper, sometimes leave much to be desired in the way of results, especially in durability. That this is the case with paper has often been noted and lamented. That it is so also with leather has been asserted by an English committee of librarians who have been investigating lack of durability in book-bindings; and the truth of the charge is acknowledged by *The Leather Trades Review*, the chief organ of the trade in Great Britain, which recognizes that the existence of many a manufacturer may be put in jeopardy by it. A summary of the findings of the committee, which is given with a running commentary in *The Publishers' Circular* (London, August 24), shows that many of the methods of tanning now in use produce an inferior leather and one that decays with speed. Says this journal:

"For long past there has been an outcry among the makers and users of books as to the bad quality of so much of the leather used in bindings. When publishers and others have complained to the binders, the reply has been to blame the leather merchant and the tanner. We are told that it is to modern scientific progress in the manufacture of leather as taught us by the Germans that is due the chief characteristic of most of the leather made nowadays, viz., the rapidity with which it rots; not only book leather, but boot leather, and leather used for straps, portmanteaux, etc., has lost most of its ancient fame for durability.

"The curious part of it is that the old methods of making leather which lasted for centuries are still known; the art can not be quite extinct, since really good leather is still to be had if you know where to get it and will pay for it.

"Under the auspices of the Society of Arts a committee of librarians has been carrying out a series of experiments and investigations in order if possible to discover the cause of the rapid decay in modern book-binding leathers.

"Their report, which has recently been published, is pretty certain to do an immense deal of good, not only in restoring the durability of the leather bindings of our books, but in improving the quality of leather generally, at least of certain kinds of leather."

Referring to the admissions of *The Leather Trades Review*, noted above, *The Circular* goes on to say:

"It can not be said that *The Review* is not candid as regards the shortcomings of modern leather, and, while suggesting that the binders are not without blame, it admits 'that there is ample justification for the general complaint that modern leather is not so durable as material turned out hundreds of years ago.' This sweeping and damnatory statement of fact refers to leather generally, and we may ask without impertinence whether the disappearance of those stacks of oak bark which we used to see all over the country is not intimately connected with the decline and fall in the once superlative quality of leather—viz., strength and durability.

"The most serious allegations brought by the committee against the tanner of binding leather seems to be the unsuitability of certain modern scientific tanning agents, which make leather quickly —much more quickly than the old-fashioned agents—but 'soon ripe soon rotten.' The use of certain mineral acids in the dyeing operation are said to hasten decay, as well as excessive 'shaving, straining, embossing, and glazing.' The committee urge, as proving their contention, that many of the older leathers which have had little of the finisher's art bestowed upon them are in a good state of preservation, altho the books 'have been kept under precisely the same conditions as modern bindings, which are absolutely rotten.'

"The alarming statement is made that a book bound in Persian morocco or Persian sheep shows signs of decay in less than twelve months, and they unhesitatingly advise in all contracts for binding the use of East India tanned goat or sheep should be absolutely forbidden.

"It must have been somewhat humiliating for the organ of the 'International Leather Trades' Chemists' Association' to admit that it was left to a committee of librarians to discover that leather tanned with the catechol series of tanning agents, which include *gambier*, *larch*, *quebracho*, *hemlock*, and *turwar bark*, is *particularly prone to decay*. The importance of this may be gaged when it is remembered that millions of Indian sheep and goatskins which come over to England in the tanned state, and are finished and sold largely for book bindings, are 'tanned with this suspicious agent.' The committee are most emphatic on this point, as they say: 'For cheap bookbinding purposes this leather has been most extensively used, and in all their numerous investigations no leather has proved so inferior in resistance to decay as the retanned so-called Persian.' . . . . . .

"Not content with telling the tanners how they should not tan leather, the committee have happily been able to teach them how they should do it, and *The Leather Trades' Review*, in acknowledging this, says:

"'It is extremely useful to the leather manufacturer to find from the report referred to that the pyrogallol class of tannin, which include myrabolas and sumach, have been proved to yield leathers much more resistant to decay than the catechol series, and as they (the committee) strongly recommend pure sumach as the ideal tannage for bookbinding leather, it looks as any change of methods will present little in the way of practical difficulty, as fortunately this tanning agent is cheap and its use well understood.'

"It was understood by the Moors hundreds of years ago."

DO INSECTS APPRECIATE THE COLORS OF FLOWERS?

IT is generally stated that insects are attracted by brightly colored flowers, and this has been apparently confirmed by observation; but M. Felix Plateau, who has been investigating the subject with great care, announces his belief that flowers attract insects solely by their odors and never by their forms or colors. Says M. Henry Coupin, in an article on the subject in *La Nature* (Paris, August 31):

"In the course of his investigations, M. Plateau was led to inquire into an assertion of H. Müller, who says that certain insects poise themselves on the wing before certain flowers to admire them, a statement that we also find made by Errera and Gevaert. 'A curious question,' they say, 'is whether insects feel pleasure in observing certain colors and inhaling certain perfumes. . . . It is quite probable that a considerable number of insects have reached a high enough degree of intellectual development for the notion of the beautiful to have become clear to them, independently of that of utility, up to a certain point.'

"M. Plateau asserts that this is not so. He remarks, in the first place, that the alleged marks of admiration have been exhibited chiefly by flies (*diptera*) of the group of Syrphids; that is to say by insects of limited faculties inferior to those of the hymenoptera. Now, in men at least, the esthetic sense is rarely well developed in those of weak intellect.

"According to his observations, the Syrphids regularly take those postures alleged to be due to admiration not only before brightly colored flowers, but before green or greenish ones, that are almost of the same shade as their foliage. Again, they are seen to pause for a time and then throw themselves on vegetable bodies other than flowers, for instance, on green leaves, closed buds, green fruits, green or dried stems, etc.

"M. Plateau finally remarks as a decisive fact that the Syrphids also take their so-called admiring posture before all sorts of objects that have nothing to do with flowers, nor even with living vegetable organs. . . . 'If the flower is in a convenient position,' says the author . . . 'the hand may be advanced slowly so as to interpose the finger between the flower and the insect. The fly does not perceive the substitution in spite of the difference of form and color. It still postures before the finger, and if it be slowly moved from side to side or forward and backward, the insect will follow it. I have thus succeeded in leading away some insects more than a yard from their original position.'"

From this and similar experiments, Plateau concludes that insects have no sense of color, and can not be attracted by the bright colors of flowers, as has been supposed. He finds also

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that brilliantly colored fabrics do not attract insects, but that bright objects such as shining metal often seem to do so, which would seem to show that insects do take account of difference in reflected light, altho they can not distinguish colors. That bright lights strongly attract insects of all kinds is of course too well known to require demonstration by experiment.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE FUNCTIONS OF APPETITE.

TOO little account, it is thought, is taken by physiologists of the functions of appetite. As these functions belong in one sense to the domain of psychology, the physiologists are apt to devote themselves wholly to the nutritive value of foods, leaving out matters of the taste entirely. That the latter are of first-rate importance is the opinion of Prof. J. P. Pawlow, of St. Petersburg, whose lectures on "The Work of the Digestive Glands" has just been translated from Russian into French (Paris, 1891), and is reviewed in the *Revue Scientifique* (September 7). From this review we learn that the eminent Russian scientist gives the fullest recognition to the part played by the appetite, not only in ordinary digestive processes, but in bringing on or curing diseased conditions of the digestive organs.

Everybody knows, says the writer, that the normally profitable food is that which is taken with appetite, with sensation and pleasure. So, to restore the appetite is one of the most frequent requests made to the physician. He continues:

"Unfortunately medical science has strayed from this legitimate tradition, which corresponds to real conditions of digestive function. If we read contemporary treatises on the troubles of the digestive organs, we shall be struck with how little attention is paid to the appetite, either as a cause or as a cure. . . . On the contrary, we may read in certain works the advice that no special heed be given to a poor appetite, which is a subjective symptom of slight importance! Such views can be regarded only as gross errors. . . . . .

"When we advise the patient that he should eat a little at a time and not to satiety, when he is put on a special diet, when we remove him from his habitual surroundings and send him to a place where his whole life is regulated in accordance with his physiologic needs—in all these cases the physician is trying simply to awaken the appetite and thus takes account of it as a therapeutic factor. In the first case, when food is prescribed in small quantities, besides the avoidance of repletion in an enfeebled stomach, the frequent excitation of the saliva is of great importance, because of the richness of this secretion and its digestive power."

The author cites cases in which an abnormally small secretion of gastric juice in the stomach made it doubly necessary to insure proper digestion by the saliva. As to change of scene, its bearing on the digestion is not so clear at first, but the writer tells us that it acts as follows:

"Suppose the case of a man whose mind is greatly occupied. It often happens that he can not even for an instant get away from thoughts of his work; he eats, and while eating occupies himself with his plans. This happens with special frequency in the case of persons who live in the whirl of great cities. Systematic inattention in the taking of nourishment naturally brings on digestive troubles with all their consequences. The saliva no longer is secreted or the secretion takes place slowly; the food remains too long in the digestive canal; it begins to putrefy because of lack of the digestive fluids; it thus irritates the mucous lining of the digestive conduit and produces illness. For such an invalid, who remains in the same conditions of life, no medical prescription can be of any real assistance, because the fundamental cause of disease still acts. There is but one remedy—to remove the sufferer from his environment, to relieve him of his professional work, to interrupt the train of thought that possesses him, and to bring it about that for a certain time his sole object in life shall be to care for his health. This result is attained by sending the patient on a voyage or to a different climate.

"It is the duty of the physician not only to regulate the lives of certain individual patients according to these principles, but also to endeavor to extend and to explain widely a knowledge of the importance of the act of eating. The author remarks that this is particularly the duty of the Russian physician. In intelligent Russian circles, where there is generally no sufficiently clear idea of how to live properly, we may find a quite anti-physiologic indifference to the act of eating. In more cultivated nations, the English for example, eating has been raised to a kind of cult. It may smack of animality to give oneself up so exclusively to the joys of the table, but surely it is an ignorant thing to entertain for eating a feeling of contempt. Here the truth lies in a golden mean.

"If we consider the influence of the psychic factor in digestion, the question of condiments appears in a new light. Justification is found for the statement which has long been made on empirical grounds—that it is not sufficient to provide nutritious food at meals; it must also be agreeable to the taste. Consequently the physician, who is often called upon to regulate the diet of isolated individuals or of groups of individuals, must think constantly of 'psychic secretion'; that is, he ought to see and inquire whether the food is eaten with or without pleasure. How often persons entrusted with this duty judge simply by the nutritive value of the food, or attribute their own individual tastes to every one else. In the interest of the public welfare, particular attention must be directed to the feeding of infants. As man is guided in his eating by one or another special taste, and as the initial phase of digestion is closely connected with these, it would appear irrational to suppose that children have exclusively delicate tastes or that these are always the same; this would surely be to impair their capacity of future adaptation to the different situations of life."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A STUDY OF AUTUMN LEAVES.

THE scientific investigation of various problems connected with the gorgeous coloring of our autumn foliage has been undertaken by the new United States Bureau of Plant Industry. Some of the results obtained by Albert F. Woods, the physiologist of the bureau, are thus detailed in *The Sun* (New York):

"The color of a leaf, says Mr. Woods, is furnished by minute grains of pigment within its cells. What we see in the fresh leaf is not simple green, but a combination of many pigments, which when mixed appear as solid green.

"Red is one of the color elements of fresh leaves. Reddish coloring matter is usually in liquid form, within the sap contained in the leaf cells. Yellow, another normal color element, when combined with green, is the natural shade of the grains of pigment within each cell. Brown is the normal color of the walls of the cell.

"To explain the leaf cell, Mr. Woods says that he would exhibit a very thin rubber ball filled with the white of an egg mixed with water. He would add to this liquid sufficient red dye to dissolve and color the entire solution. He would add also Paris green, whose minute grains will not dissolve. Yellow grains of some powdered substance, likewise insoluble, he would mingle with the green. The rubber ball itself would be brown, corresponding to the normal color of the leaf cell's walls. Holding the ball up to the light, the combination of the colors in its texture and interior substance would be the green tint of plant life.

"To demonstrate the autumnal changes in leaf tints he would spread upon a table hundreds of green beads, interspersed with others of brown, yellow, and red. Then he would take out all of one color, then all of another, and so on, the general shade or tint of the entire mass undergoing a change all the while. Just so in the autumn leaf—when any of its elementary colors disappear the general effect of those remaining clustered in any particular area is altered.

"If an autumn leaf turns entirely red, this tinting is due to the fact that only its red pigment is left. If it is yellow, all of the other coloring has been destroyed, except the minute yellow grains. If the leaf turns brown it can be safely diagnosed as dead. All living tints have disappeared, leaving only the brown walls of the cells. The brown leaf is a dingy ruin, within which every spark of life has been extinguished.

"There has long been a controversy as to the cause of the au-

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tumn leaf's coloration, said Mr. Woods. Some botanists have attributed it to frosts. We are finding that light frosts, not sufficient to kill leaves, greatly facilitate their coloration by causing an increase within them of a normal chemical ferment, which attacks the color compounds or color generators in the cells. We are finding that the oxidation of these color compounds by this ferment causes the various shades of color, especially the purples, oranges, etc. The yellows are normally present in the leaf.

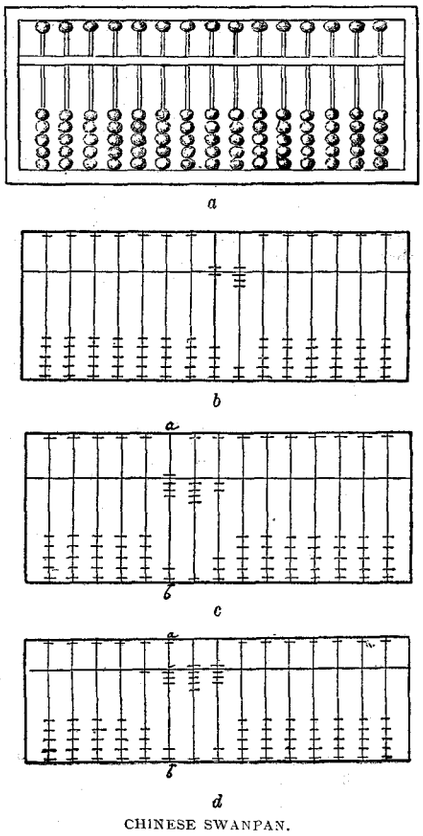
"Autumn leaves containing sugar, such as the maples, sumacs, gums, etc., easily oxidize, and thus form the rich reds, purples, and violets so beautiful to the eye. That is why these, especially the hard maples, give the most beautiful autumn leaves. Autumnal oak leaves do not attract admiration because they contain much tannin. The oxidation color of tannic acid is dirty brown. Leaves which die quickly never give autumnal colors.

"The most gorgeous autumn leaves, according to Mr. Woods, are produced by a long-drawn-out fall, whose days gradually cool from summer heat to winter snow. But if the frost should come early and the weather should be uneven this fall we need not expect the true autumnal splendors. A heavy, sudden, and early frost would kill all leaves alike and turn them to a monotonous brown.

"Crimson and scarlet autumn leaves, the most beautiful of all, are more abundant in the cooler parts of this country than elsewhere in the world."

CHINESE ARITHMETIC.

WE are so accustomed to associate arithmetical computation with the setting down of rows of figures on paper or slate, that it is hard to realize that this is not the only method of "doing sums," altho it is of course the best way. The ancient abacus, with its balls sliding on wires, is still employed by the Chinese, as it was in Europe before the Christian era. M. Henri Frochot, who describes it in the *Revue Scientifique* (September 7), tells us that for the simpler operations of arithmetic it is more speedy than our own methods, but that for division it becomes difficult, while for the extraction of square root it is used only by those of the greatest learning. Says M. Frochot:



CHINESE SWANPAN.

"A Chinese who should see a cashier in a large commercial house add together mentally, without hesitation, 1.45, 2.65, and 3.85 would be stupefied with astonishment; he would be incapable by education of performing such an operation, or even of writing the figures. He can not calculate without his counting-frame or abacus, which he calls 'swan-pan' (in Japanese, *soroban*). This instrument is in universal use among the yellow peoples, and the Orientals acquire such dexterity by its constant employment that they do all sorts of 'sums' with it more rapidly than a European would with pencil and paper.

"The soroban is a wooden frame divided by a cross-piece into two unequal parts. Between the two longer sides of the frame are fixed metal rods on which are threaded balls that can slide freely (Fig. *a*).

"There are five balls on one side of the separating piece and one on the other. This single ball has a value of 5 when it is resting against the partition; the others have each unit value when they also are as near as possible to the partition. All numbers can thus be indicated on the apparatus. They are read from left to right as in Europe; 68, for example, is indicated as in Fig. *b*."

The ordinary operations of arithmetic, we are told, can all be performed on this frame, some easily, others with more difficulty. To add 842 and 546, for instance, the former number is first indicated on the frame [Fig. *c*], and the digits of 546 are successively added by pushing up additional balls. All that the operator has to remember is that the balls on each wire have values ten times as great as those on the wire to the right, so that what we call "carrying" to the next column naturally follows if any sum requires more balls than are to be found on the wire. Subtraction is the inverse of this, and is quite as simple. Multiplication requires, as with us, the memorizing of a multiplication-table. The multiplicand is "set up" on the frame, and the multiplier at its right leaving an interval. The partial products are all set up in full and added as they stand. Division is a very complex process. In the first place, a special division-table, called in Japanese "kukiho," must be memorized. In this table both quotient and remainder are given, and the results are used in the operation in a very interesting way which is too long to be described here. Suffice it to say that our method is not at all applicable to the abacus, so that it has been necessary to devise one which to us seems very roundabout, but which is well fitted for its purpose. M. Frochot concludes his notice as follows:

"My informant tells me that there have been very learned men who could extract square roots on the swanpan, but as he was not so learned as this, he was completely ignorant of the method. This is why I am unable to describe the process, which was perhaps a very original one."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

OUR CITIES GROWING HEALTHIER.

FROM information given out by the Census Bureau, it appears that the general death-rate has decreased perceptibly in the past ten years, and that this decrease is entirely in the cities. This information unfortunately does not include the whole country, for systematic registration of deaths is the rule among less than half of our communities. It represents, however, about 29,000,000 of our population, and it is scarcely probable that the inclusion of the remainder would alter it perceptibly. Says *The Popular Science Monthly* (October), in a notice of the decrease:

"The statistics disclose the very gratifying fact that in ten years the general death-rate has decreased from 19.6 per thousand to 17.8. This remarkable decrease is in the cities, where the rate has fallen from 21 in 1890 to 18.6 last year. The rate in the country has been about stationary, having been 15.3 in 1890 and 15.4 in 1900. This extraordinary decrease in the death-rate of cities has been due chiefly to improved hygienic conditions. In the country a corresponding gain has not occurred. We may perhaps look for it in the course of the next ten years, tho there is of course less room for improvement. New York City has one of the best records of progress, its death-rate having decreased in ten years from 25.3 to 20.4, making the city in spite of its crowded tenement districts as healthful as Boston and decidedly more healthful than Philadelphia, in which city the death-rate has remained practically stationary. But there is room for further progress in our Eastern cities. Chicago has a death-rate of only 16.2, and nearly all the cities of the Northern and Central States have a low death-rate, Minneapolis and St. Paul, for example, having the incredibly low rates of 10.8 and 9.7, respectively. The most unfavorable conditions are in the South, the death-rate of New Orleans, for example, being 28.9, an increase

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since 1890; and that of Charleston, 37.5, about the same as ten years ago.

"Almost as interesting as the decrease in the death-rate is the decrease due to certain special diseases. The following table deserves to be quoted in full. It shows the death-rate due to certain diseases per hundred thousand of population in the registration area in 1900 and 1890 together with the increase or decrease in the rate. This table shows that consumption is no longer the most fatal of diseases, pneumonia having taken its place. Deaths from consumption have decreased over 20 per cent., while a greater relative decrease is recorded in the case of diphtheria and other diseases. The diseases that show an increase are chiefly those incident to advanced age, death from old age itself showing an increase of 20 per cent."

Causes.	Death-Rate per 100,000.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1900.	1890.		
Consumption	190.5	245.4	....	54.9
Debility, atrophy	45.5	88.6	....	43.1
Diphtheria	35.4	70.1	....	34.7
Cholera infantum	47.8	79.7	....	31.9
Bronchitis	48.3	74.4	....	26.1
Convulsions	33.1	56.3	....	23.2
Diarrheal diseases	85.1	104.1	....	19.0
Croup	9.8	27.6	....	17.8
Typhoid fever	33.8	46.3	....	12.5
Diseases of the brain	18.6	30.9	....	12.3
Malarial fever	8.8	19.2	....	10.4
Unknown cause	16.8	24.6	....	7.8
Inflammation of the brain and meningitis	41.8	49.1	....	7.3
Hydrocephalus	11.0	15.4	....	4.4
Dropsy	6.9	10.3	....	3.4
Whooping-cough	12.7	15.8	....	3.1
Paralysis	32.8	35.5	....	2.7
Scarlet fever	11.5	13.6	....	2.1
Septicemia	10.0	7.7	2.3	
Diabetes	9.4	7.5	3.9	
Pneumonia	191.9	186.9	5.0	
Premature birth	33.7	25.2	8.5	
Old age	54.0	44.9	9.1	
Cancer	60.0	47.9	12.1	
Heart disease	134.0	121.8	12.2	
Apoplexy	66.6	49.0	17.6	
Influenza	23.9	6.2	17.7	
Diseases of the kidney	83.7	59.7	24.0	

HOW MANY MOLECULES IN A CELL?

IT used to be supposed that in one important particular the conclusions of biology and physics were at odds. The doctrine of heredity held by the former required that the egg should contain, potentially, all the peculiarities of the creature that is to develop from it, and this would seem to necessitate great complexity of molecular structure. But in many cases the ovum is a microscopic germ, which would appear to be of insufficient size for such complexity. In other words, it was thought that physics refuses to allow the cell a quantity of molecules sufficient for it to perform the functions which biology teaches us that it does perform. Professor McKendrick took up this question in an interesting address on "Molecular Physiology," read to the British Association for the Advancement of Science at its recent Glasgow meeting, and endeavored to show that there is not necessarily any conflict. Says *The Hospital* (September 21), in an account of the address:

"In the course of his address, he pointed out that much as we know about the broader physiology of organs, when we come to discuss the phenomena of the living tissues we find ourselves in difficulties from the fact that we still are but imperfectly acquainted with the changes which take place in a living cell, changes upon which we are able to analyze the cell-substance into a variety of matters, but we obtain little information as to how these proximate constituents are built up into the living substances of the cell. Yet it is on this that everything hinges, for if function depends upon structure the question arises, how can all the different tendencies of hereditary influence be packed away in the small space of a germ-cell? Here we are face to face with a serious enough difficulty. But Professor Cunningham, when he brings the matter to figures, shows that the difficulty is not as great as some might imagine it to be, for by comparing the estimates which have been made as to the size of an organic molecule with what we know as to the size of the germinal vesicle of the ovum, and the head of the spermatozoid, which is all that is necessary for fecundation, and after allowing for the large amount of water which these bodies contain, he concludes that the fecundated ovum might start on its life with 12,000,000,000,000 organic molecules. Hence he thought that Clark Maxwell's argument that there were too few organic molecules in an ovum to account for the transmission of hereditary peculiarities did not hold good, for instead of the organic molecules in the germinal vesicle of an ovum numbering something like a million, the fecundated ovum probably contained millions of millions."

Burns from a Cold Substance.—That a man can sustain serious burns from a small quantity of cold mineral substance carried in his pocket seems almost too absurd for belief, yet there is no doubt that this paradoxical accident has taken place. It is now well known that Roentgen rays, if sufficiently intense and in sufficiently long duration, exercise a destructive action upon the skin, which peels off and leaves an open sore that is slow to heal. The similar rays given out by certain minerals and called Becquerel rays, after their discoverer, now appear to be capable, at very short range, of inflicting "burns" also. It has been recently announced in the *Comptes Rendus* that the invisible rays emitted by radium, one of these substances, have an especially active effect upon the human skin. Recently Walkoff and Giesel observed such an action, and Becquerel now describes the effects noted by him on his own person. Says *The Electrical World and Engineer*, describing his experiences:

"He carried a few decigrams of radiferous radium-chlorid, inside a small sealed tube, in his waistcoat pocket for a total length of time amounting to about six hours. In ten days a red mark, corresponding in position to the location of the tube, developed on his skin. It was followed by peeling and suppuration, and the sore did not heal for a month. This will add one more to the cheerful list of possible skin diseases that civilization enables us to classify, develop, and diagnose. In addition to the ordinary sun-burning which is prevalent in the Northern hemisphere about this time of year, and is sought by giddy girls or callow boys, we have arc-light burns, *x*-ray burns, and Becquerel-ray burns. It seems likely that the action in each of these cases is similar, but a careful comparative investigation into the differences of action would probably be both useful and interesting. While the sun burns at a distance of ninety-odd millions of miles, the arc-light and Crookes tube act at a few centimeters, and radium at a few millimeters."

Telephones in the United States.—The following interesting table, published in *The Electrical World and Engineer*, September 21, gives complete statistics about the use of telephones in this country. It will be seen that San Francisco takes the lead, with one instrument to every sixteen persons.

City.	Telephones.		Per cent. of increase.	Population, census.	Population per telephone.
	Dec. 31.	Dec. 31.			
	1899.	1900.		1900.	
New York (all boroughs)	53,128	70,870	33.	3,437,202	48
Buffalo	5,107	6,639	30.	352,219	53
San Francisco	16,817	21,324	27.	342,782	16
Boston	19,905	23,780	19.	560,892	24
Minneapolis	6,210	8,038	29.	202,718	25
Cleveland	13,158	14,570	11.	381,768	26
Detroit	7,434	10,190	37.	285,704	28
Milwaukee	6,893	8,492	23.	285,315	33
Pittsburg	7,409	9,129	24.	321,616	35
Cincinnati	7,161	9,142	28.	325,902	35
Louisville	3,539	5,049	43.	204,731	41
Newark	3,701	4,434	19.	246,070	55
Washington	3,278	4,650	42.	278,718	60
Chicago	21,237	27,734	31.	1,698,575	61
New Orleans	3,274	4,415	35.	287,104	65
St. Louis	6,369	7,512	18.	575,238	76
Baltimore	5,340	6,250	17.	508,957	81
Brooklyn	10,379	13,366	28.	1,166,582	87
Philadelphia	8,268	13,451	63.	1,293,697	96
Jersey City	1,607	1,906	18.	206,433	108

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE PRAYERS FOR PRESIDENT McKINLEY.

THE fact that the prayers offered for the recovery of the late President were not answered in the way that so many hoped that they would be answered has, according to *Zion's Herald* (Meth. Episc., Boston), caused a shock to, if not an eclipse of, the religious faith of many persons. However that may be, there is considerable solicitude evinced lest the result be misinterpreted, and several attempts to explain it have been made. Not the least interesting of these has been made by Mrs. Eddy, leader of the Christian Scientists. Her explanation appears in the Boston *Journal* and is reprinted in *The Christian Science Sentinel* (October 3). She says in part:

"Insufficient faith or spiritual understanding, and a compound of prayers wherein one earnest, tender desire works unconsciously against the *modus operandi* of another, would prevent the result desired. In the June message to my church in Boston, this year, I refer to the effect of one human desire or belief, equally sincere, unwittingly neutralizing another. In the practise of materia medica, croton oil is not mixed with morphin to remedy dysentery, for these drugs are supposed to possess opposite qualities and to produce opposite effects. . . . . .

"Our lamented President, in his loving acquiescence, believed that his martyrdom was God's way. Hundreds, thousands of others believed the same, and hundreds of thousands who prayed for him feared that the bullet wound would prove fatal. Even the physicians may have feared thus.

"These conflicting states of the human mind, of trembling faith, hope and fear, evinced a lack of the absolute understanding of God's omnipotence, and thus they prevented the power of absolute truth from reassuring the mind, and, through it, resuscitating the body of the patient. The divine power and poor human sense, yea, the spirit and the flesh, struggled, and to mortal sense the latter prevailed. Had prayer so fervently offered possessed no opposing element, and his recovery been regarded wholly contingent on the power of God, the power of divine Love to overrule the purposes of hate, and the law of Spirit to control matter, the result would have been scientific and the patient would have recovered."

Zion's Herald, which is of all the Methodist papers the most advanced along the line of "higher criticism," expresses the view that "natural and mortal consequences" never have been stayed by prayer, and we have no sound reason to suppose that they ever will be. It says:

"The expectation, born of universal and ardent prayer, that the wounded President would recover, was based upon distinct misapprehensions: First, the undefined but very general and real conviction that God can be constrained to the expression of miraculous power if only His people are sufficiently importunate and intense in their pleadings. There is no justification in the Scriptures or in general history for this impression. Second, that God will stay the operation of physical laws in answer to prayer. This feeling has no warrant. Natural laws and processes are of God, and they are and must be inviolable; if not, the world and all life therein might at any moment be hurled into chaos and ruin. The law which makes it inevitable that the deadly bullet will kill an animal or the humblest man, operates no less fatally in the case of king, emperor, or president. And when it is done, it is done; prayer never has caused, nor have we any sound reason to expect that it ever will, a stay of natural and mortal consequences. Third, it should never be forgotten by Christian disciples that the highest form of prayer always flowers in complete submission to the will of God. Prayer which seeks only certain human ends, which assaults the throne of God as if to compel compliance, is really a very low type of petition. It is, too, born of human conceit, as if the short-sighted petitioner knew better what the divine Being ought to do."

The Presbyterian (Philadelphia, September 25) comments to the effect that God knows best, and we must bow to His will. It then adds:

"Chastening was needed. Sin and worldliness were multiplying on every side. God was largely left out of the dominating thought of the people. The power of the endless life was not being felt as it should be. Materialism was becoming absorbing and crowding out spirituality. In this condition of things it was necessary to the general welfare that in some startling and impressive way eternity should be injected into present consideration, and that God, duty, and responsibility should be brought seriously and powerfully to the public attention."

Summing up the discussion as it sees it, the Springfield *Republican* (September 22), draws the following conclusions concerning the office of prayer:

"The whole outcome of the discussion is that prayer is answered as truly by withholding as by granting the thing asked for. This leads to the essential conclusion that the office of prayer is a spiritual rather than a physical one, and that its value in this case, as in others, is the mere exaltation and consensus of spiritual purpose, all Christian prayer resting on the saying of resignation: 'Nevertheless, not my will, but Thine, be done.' . . . . . .

"Still there is value in prayer—a value which is the basis of all the the so-called mind-cures, faith-cures, Christian science, and theosophy itself. It is the power of the soul over the physical envelope, the spiritual essence over the bodily manifest. And the prayer from without the sufferer (to restrict the matter closely to concrete cases, like this last tragedy) may have its cumulative influence in sustaining, strengthening, and stimulating his reserve forces. It might, perchance, have effect even when the subject of prayer knew not of it, for who can say that we have even begun to know what waves of spirit may lift and buoy up the soul to whose help they are set in motion? But here, as in all moral crises, there must be effort aroused in the subject of this effluence."

EFFORTS TO STRENGTHEN THE ROMAN CATHOLIC PRESS.

AT each of two Catholic congresses held recently, one at Osnabrück, Germany, and the other at Taranto, Italy, a subject of importance, among others discussed, was the journalism of the church. The Baltimore *Catholic Union* (September 21) observes that the proceedings of the Osnabrück congress throw light upon "the cause which more than others makes for the strength and unity of German Catholics at home." It quotes this resolution, adopted by the convention:

"A press which meets all the just demands of our time is for the German Catholics more necessary to-day than ever; with the extension of the work that devolves upon it, its importance in political and social life has largely increased. Therefore it is the duty of every Catholic journal to show that it is alive to the requirements of its great mission, to see that the general and vital interests of the Catholic people are most energetically safeguarded, and the unity and concord of Catholics preserved and strengthened, and to take care that in dealings with colleagues Christian love, and in warfare with opponents wisdom and justice, are never lost sight of.

"On the other hand, it is a duty and an honor for all the Catholics of Germany to give to the Catholic press the necessary moral and material support; above all, no Catholic house should fail to have a Catholic paper. It is also earnestly to be desired that in the Catholic daily papers public attacks on our holy church, its teachings, regulations, and representatives should be brought to the knowledge of the readers, together with thoughtful refutations."

Noticing that the subject received the careful attention of the Taranto congress, the Rome correspondent of the New York *Freeman's Journal* (Rom. Cath., September 21) says:

"It were indeed high time that some attention were devoted to the subject, for with the exception of half a dozen newspapers in Rome, Milan, Bologna, Genoa, Florence, and Palermo, the defenders of the cause of religion through the press are exceedingly poor specimens of journalism. It will seem hardly credible that in a population of over thirty million of Catholics there are alto-

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gether only some twenty-five daily newspapers devoted to the interests of the Holy See. There are at least ten times that number ready to do the behests of the Government for a consideration. Many of these are regularly and liberally subsidized by the reigning ministry—hence the distorted and mendacious accounts of Italian affairs which so often find their way into the European and American press. German Catholics are more alive to the vast power for good or evil that can be exercised by the press. In the Rhenish province alone there are more daily Catholic newspapers than are printed throughout the length and breadth of Italy. In the year 1674 no fewer than fourteen were established, and all of these are still doing good work. I am afraid, however, that it is very doubtful if much good will result from the deliberations of the congress at Taranto. Catholic newspapers can not succeed in Italy or anywhere else unless some money be spent on them, and this nobody here seems to be willing to supply. Even priests in Rome, whose avocations require them to be *au courant* with the news of the day, are obliged to buy the bitterest anti-clerical sheets, because the Catholic papers do not contain half the information that is to be found in the others. English-speaking readers have an abundant supply of papers in their own tongue, but there is not a single one that I know of that can be called Catholic. The Baptists have their English organ here masquerading as a secular paper, and ever ready with a sneer for things Catholic, and there are at least half a dozen paperlets got up especially for advertising purposes. It is a thousand pities that somebody does not start an international Catholic paper in Rome for all English-speaking countries."

"SOCIALISM, FREEMASONRY, JUDAISM, AND ANARCHISM."

IN a report of Pope Leo's address to the Catholic bishops of South Italy, published in the London *Times* and the New York *Times* (September 21), the following paragraph appears:

"The Pope . . . declared that President McKinley was a victim of the excessive freedom granted to the people of the United States. He urged that it was the duty of society to oppose the spread of Socialism, Freemasonry, Judaism, and Anarchism."

The grouping of these four classes as common perils to society has brought forth an emphatic protest from the Jewish press, and more or less unfavorable comment from secular journals. Several journals (see the article in Foreign Topics department this week) call the report of the address in question, but it has not, so far as we have seen, been authoritatively denied. The utterance, as quoted, is regarded by *The American Hebrew* (September 27) as so surprising and deplorable that the editor is constrained to cast doubt upon its authenticity and hopes it will be contradicted. He says, however:

"Nevertheless we must direct attention to the fact, which has been under our notice for some time, that vindictive antagonism to Judaism and Freemasonry and 'the excessive freedom granted to people of the United States,' is virtually the position of many high in Catholic circles, and expresses the thought of numbers who, however, would hesitate long before giving that conclusion circulation. That that Judaism which represents the basic principles of democratic government as opposed to ecclesiastic government represented by the Catholic Church should be disliked by Catholic prelates is but natural; but that Judaism should be coupled with the forces of destruction, by clericals who have had the opportunity to study its laws, can give rise to but one thought, and that is: the Catholic Church in the person of its official representatives is not any freer from intolerance and evil intentions toward the Jews than that misguided peasant living in some out-of-the-way Austrian town, ignorant of truth and convinced that the Jews are no better than noxious beasts who are to be destroyed.

"We are led to say this by the evidences that have been accumulating that the Vatican has lost many opportunities to check the prejudices which one word from it would have aided much in dissipating. The ritual murder cases that have sprung up in thoroughly Catholic countries—whence, we may say *en passant*, spring many of the anarchistic assassins—have never been officially denied by the present Pope, altho many cases seemed to have called for apostolic interference."

The genuineness of the report is called in question by *The Jewish Messenger* also (September 27), which says:

"The Pope has often been the victim of baseless newspaper items, and the Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* may have been imposed upon, particularly as the press, with one exception, has been silent on the subject. If Leo, usually so discreet and far-sighted, really wrote the words attributed to him, it would merely indicate that he was more Pope than Christian."

The opinion of the Vatican as reported is regarded by the Hartford (Conn.) *Courant* (September 24) as a "most inconsiderate utterance"; and it declares:

"There may be more probability of catching something, by throwing a dragnet of accusation over the Socialists, Freemasons, and Hebrews—because there are more of them—than there would be in charging the crime to the young King of Italy; but, as a mere matter of good sense and accuracy, the one accusation is as empty as the other would be.

"So far as the Hebrews are concerned, their faith is much older than that of the Roman Catholic Church, and the bedrock of it is divine authority and human responsibility. As a matter of fact, Hebrews as Hebrews are distinguished for obedience to existing civil government. It is probably true that modern Anarchism would be suffocated in an atmosphere of genuine religious faith; but that this religious faith needs to be of this stripe or that stripe, in order to exert a restraining influence, is nothing but an assumption, pleasant to entertain possibly, but very unwise to express."

In explanation of the Pope's utterance, it is charged by correspondents writing from Italy to the Roman Catholic press in this country, and as well by correspondents of some of the secular papers, that an anti-clerical alliance of Jews, Socialists, Masons, and Anarchists exists in Italy and has been especially active of late. Thus the correspondent in Rome of the New York *Freeman's Journal* (Rom. Cath., September 21) says:

"This [the disagreement of the Pontiff and the King] is only one phase of a very disagreeable and dangerous situation for the friends of religion in Rome and Italy generally. The Freemasons have determined that we are to have a repetition of the French Law of Associations which has resulted in the crippling of the religious orders in France. The whole country has been set aflame by the incendiary declarations of the anti-clericals. Here in Rome two or three meetings every week are being held to denounce the proposed 'invasion' of Rome by the religious [members of religious societies] who have been expelled from France and Spain. At times these assemblies have degenerated into the bitterest denunciation of the Holy See. They are attended by representatives of the Anarchists, Socialists, Republicans, and Monarchists of all shades and varieties. At the last meeting they passed a resolution calling on the Government to prevent foreign religious from making their home even temporarily in the Eternal City, and to pass new laws against the religious orders. This is, of course, what the present anti-clerical and Freemason Government want, and all their organs declare that a measure of some kind will be introduced at the next session of parliament."

Even more emphatic in declaration of the aggressive strength in Italy of the three-part coalition referred to is the letter of the New York *Sun's* correspondent at Rome (September 22). To quote:

"Since I last pointed out the facts, events have shown the power of the movement and the progress of the Jewish-Socialist-Masonic coalition. Italy has most quickly imitated the French type; the alliance of the Quirinal with the Republicans and Socialists is aimed first of all against the Pope and the Christian Democrats. It is the last trump of the monarchy. When Socialism shall have fulfilled its chief ideal, renovation from below, it will have cleared the way for the success of its definite ideal, the republic. Earlier, at the time of the Milan disturbances, the Socialists exchanged coquetries with the Christian Democrats.

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It would have been possible then, perhaps, to have attempted a common collaboration on the model of the Swiss Socialist 'Tag.' Thoughtful minds dreamed of a common collaboration, but the time was not ready. We have still too many remnants of our 'conservative' education. To-day it is too late in the greater part of the country; and, in the places where the fusion was about to take place, the Dreyfus affair threatens to break down the whole scheme.

"The monarchy and Israel, under the egis of M. Nathan, have stolen the whole scheme of operations. Instead of being sympathetic, Italian Socialism is becoming violently hostile. That is the price. The Jew has always managed to associate himself with the side that was stronger for the moment and to attach himself to the power of the morrow. To this utilitarian inspiration, Israel at the present moment joins the spirit of vengeance. Throughout the world it makes both Catholics and Frenchmen expiate for the Rennes sentence. That prospect disturbs the imagination. Yesterday the future appeared in all the light of spring, to-morrow it is clouded over with terrible threats. It is probable that for a century the powers of the world will strike at us. The political 1789 will be crowned by a Socialistic 1900. Accursed be the authors of this drama."

Not only Italy and France, but Switzerland and Germany also, are turning to the alliance, this writer says:

"In Switzerland we were able to see with our own eyes the results of the collaboration of M. Decurtins with M. Greulich. M. Decurtins showed himself fifteen years ago to be a prophet and a strategist of the first water. The end of the Kulturkampf was the result of that event. So the beginning of the 'Tagwacht' coincides strangely with the reawakening of the perfidious and odious struggle against the church. The Socialists had killed the hydra. The Dreyfus affair, the 'Los-von-Rom' agitation, by reaction brings it into life again. The Swiss Old Catholics join the alliance; between their leaders and Mgr. Egger a struggle has broken out in which the great bishop and Saint Gallen has shown all the resources of his apostolic genius. . . . . .

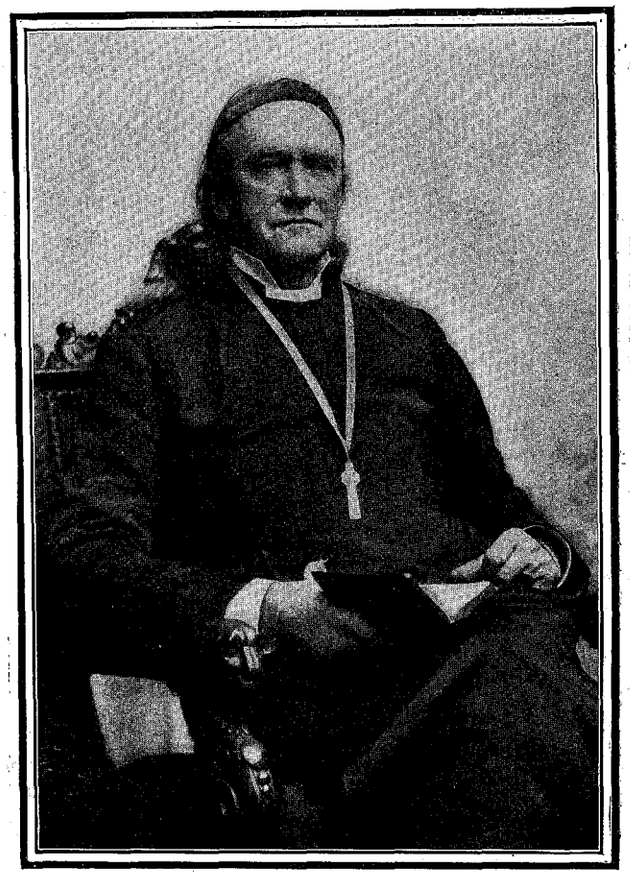
"Germany presents a handle less easy for the alliance to seize. The Kaiser has turned his back upon the social reform. Still independent, he fears Israel and the Temple. Can he resist long? Will he be able to handle the 'new power'? What can be already noticed is a violent recrudescence of anti-clericalism. Before the 'affair' there was, if not ideal peace, at least a halt, a truce. Newspapers which a short time ago were trying to come to terms with the Center have become the mouthpieces of extreme anti-clericalism. At the last Catholic congress at Osnabrück, Herr Trimborn, the president, and the principal speakers declared that they foresaw a new 'Kulturkampf' coming. Such language does honor to the foresight of the leaders. No doubt in Germany the alliance is impossible under the actual conditions, but the reaction of the Dreyfus affair has produced for the present an intellectual struggle against the church. The proximity of the 'Los-von-Rom' movement contributes to embitter the combat. The Osnabrück Congress has well marked the signs that foretell a general attack. Never since 1789 and the Restoration have the hostile powers assailed with so much fervor and unanimity the outworks, the exterior walls, of Catholicism."

BISHOP WHIPPLE AND THE INDIANS.

THE recent death of the Rt. Rev. Henry Benjamin Whipple, bishop of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Minnesota, elicits many expressions of affection and respect from the secular and religious press. According to the New York *Tribune*, he was "easily among the greatest bishops of the American church." Of his missionary work among the Indians, which has given his name a conspicuous place in the annals of his church and of the country, the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (September 17) says:

"His diocese contained 20,000 Indians, and it was his self-imposed task to keep in frequent communication with all of them. In the earlier days of his ministry there were no railroads, and the journeys from one tribe to another had to be made on horseback. His interest in the welfare of the Indians and his life among them caused the whites to affectionately bestow on him the title of 'St. John-in-the-Wilderness,' while his upright and unselfish character and straightforward dealings won for him among his protégés the fine name of 'Straight Tongue.'

"Bishop Whipple was more than the mere spiritual adviser and evangelizer of the Indians; he was their trusted friend and mediator, who could be depended on to stand between them and contemplated injustice at the hands of white settlers, and even the Government. He could not be induced by offers of ecclesiastical advancement to drop his labors among these people. He had at the beginning of his ministerial career cast his lot among them. He brought thousands under Christian and civilizing influences, and aided in ameliorating the condition of thousands of others. He learned to love them, they trusted him, and he would not leave them for any other field of work. His death is a severe loss to the wards of the nation, for they will not easily find another such a friend and counselor."



THE LATE RT. REV. HENRY BENJAMIN WHIPPLE, D.D., LL.D.
(Courtesy of *The Churchman*, New York.)

Benjamin W. Wells, writing in *The Churchman* (Prot. Epis., September 21) also speaks of Bishop Whipple's evangelical and humanitarian services among the red-men, as follows:

"November 10, forty-two years ago, he held his first Episcopal service in Minnesota. No words, he says, can 'describe the pitiable condition of these Indians. Our Indian affairs were then at their worst, without government, without protection, without personal rights of property, subject to every evil influence, and the prey of covetous dishonest white men, while the fire-water flowed in rivers of death.' For these people he sought justice, mercy, magnanimity, in the face of angry, self-seeking covetousness. He was their apostle, but he was also their advocate. He gave them faith, and sought to give them opportunity to let faith do its perfect work in the building up of Christian manhood. We may scan the record as close as we will, we shall hardly discover a single reform during the last forty years, that has been effected or attempted in the treatment of these wards of the nation, that was not foreseen as necessary, and directly demanded, by his farseeing statesmanship, within a year after he had assumed the direction of his diocese. It must be recorded also, and not without a certain shame, that many right reverend fathers of the church besought Bishop Whipple in that day to be silent, to be content to know and not to speak the crying needs of his Israel,

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because they feared that he would 'introduce politics into the church.' He never introduced politics into the church, but politics intruded themselves upon his work, and he could not have done his work unless he had been able and willing to face and grapple with the situation that politics without the church had created.

"Not only did he foresee and demand the right of Indian wrongs, but he labored indefatigably, and with no small success, to get them righted, proclaiming that his nation was directly responsible for the degradation of the heathen, for they had suffered influences to cluster around them that 'would make a Sodom of any civilized community under heaven.' When the Sioux massacred the whites, he looked his fellow countrymen in the face and said the blame was theirs. They threatened him with violence. His only answer was: 'These things are true, and the nation needs to know them; and, so help me God, I will tell them, if I am shot the next minute.' Such men never get shot."

TOLSTOY ON MARRIAGE AND WOMAN.

AFTER an interval of nearly ten years Count Tolstoy reverts to the subject of his much-discussed "Kreutzer Sonata," and in a book on "The Sexual Question" elaborately expounds his theory of marriage and purity. A chapter from this book has been translated from the original for *La Revue* (Paris), and it sufficiently indicates the position defended in this volume. "Marriage," Tolstoy declares, "is a sin, not a duty," and the ideal of religious and moral men should be its abolition—at the cost of the gradual disappearance of the human race. The book appears to be exceptionally frank and outspoken, and the author does not shrink from the logical conclusion of his premises.

Here, for example, is one of his categorical statements:

"The whole question of sexual relationship is solved in one word—the God-fearing man, married or celibate, must always and under all circumstances be as chaste as possible.

"Marriage is not a Christian institution. Christ did not marry, nor did any one of His disciples, and he never authorized it. Addressing men among whom there were married people, He told them not to put away their wives—that is, not to divorce them, as had been allowable under the Mosaic law; to some He distinctly said that it were better they did not marry, and He told all that the greatest sin was to regard a woman as an object of desire."

But this is not all. Marriage is decidedly antichristian, Tolstoy asserts, for it turns men and women away from the only purpose of life, from their only duty—the realization of God's will. The love of man for woman or of woman for man conflicts with brotherly love, the only love that is pure, unselfish, essential to true happiness. For those who earnestly desire to follow Christ's teachings, Tolstoy draws the following moral and practical conclusions, after stating that Christianity in its ethical part holds up an *ideal* to be slowly approached, not a rigid set of rules to be obeyed once for all or disobeyed at one's peril:

1. Those who are firm and strong enough to overcome temptation and weakness should not marry at all, but remain absolutely chaste.
2. Those who can not live up to this ideal of Christian conduct should marry and be as chaste as possible—have few children, live with their wives not as lovers, but as brothers with sisters; and they should educate their children properly, discouraging marriage and training them for celibacy.
3. The married should regard themselves as sinners, but as sinners whose fall is not irremediable, and who are still able to promote the Christian ideal within their marriage relation.

The important thing, Tolstoy continues, is the point of view, and the chief trouble is that marriage has been regarded as a blessing, if not as an actual sacrament.

The prevailing conception, according to Tolstoy, is absurd as well as wrong. He illustrates this by citing the novelists. At present, he says, "novels end with the marriage of the hero and the heroine. They ought to *begin* with it, and end with the separation of the hero and heroine—that is, with their liberation. To write of the life of men and women and stop at the point of marriage is like telling of a voyage and suspending the recital when the traveler falls among brigands."

Men, Tolstoy admits, have tyrannized over women and held them in *legal* subjection, but the effect has been disastrous to the men. The women have exercised the subtle and effective power of passive resistance and have secured the *real* control of society. It is the women who rule, who determine the direction of our art, literature, politics, and government. They mold public opinion, which is stronger than law and government. Their influence is based on their attraction, and is essentially immoral and irreligious. They must be resisted and converted into comrades and coworkers for Christ.— *Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WAS WEBSTER A RELIGIOUS MAN?

AT the recent celebration at Dartmouth College of the one hundredth anniversary of Daniel Webster's graduation, several estimates of his character were made; and there has been of late a sort of reappraisal of him by the press of the country. Much of the judgment newly passed has dealt with Webster as a public character. *The Congregationalist* (September 21) approaches the religious side of his personality, and says:

"If an estimate of Mr. Webster by James Parton, written in 1867, were to be taken without any reference to Parton's own hostility to Christianity, we might have to believe that Webster 'had no religion—not the least tincture of it.' Mr. Norman Hapgood, in his recently published brief life of Webster, ventures the dictum that with Webster, 'Religion had been a decorum in his life, not a force,' which, of course, is a statement a shade more favorable than Parton's, but still damning in the eyes of one who values reality in religion."

On the other hand, *The Congregationalist* quotes the contemporary testimony of Edward Everett and of Cyrus A. Bartol, D.D., and says further:

"Present-day judgment on this matter probably finds its most authoritative expression in Mr. J. F. Rhodes's masterly history of the period, and he, after careful study of this as of other aspects of Webster's personal creed and conduct, affirms Webster's 'constant belief in revealed as well as natural religion.' . . . . . .

"That Webster's ideal and his practise were not in harmony is only to say that, with all his greatness, he was but human. That his conception of religion was more one of speculation, of assent or dissent from given creeds, of religion considered on the doctrinal side rather than the ethical side—a conception, therefore, that made it possible for him, even as it was for Bismarck and Crispi, to be very correct in opinion and frequently lax in conduct—is a thesis it would not be difficult to maintain with considerable evidence to sustain it accessible.

"But you no sooner have made the assertion and start out to prove it than you come on other evidence which shows that phenomenal as was the intellectual caliber of the man, scarcely less so was the emotional side of him. . . . . .

"'My heart,' he wrote [to Rev. Thomas Worcester in 1807], 'assured and reassured me that the Gospel of Jesus Christ must be a divine reality. The Sermon on the Mount can not be a merely human production. This belief enters into the very depth of my conscience.' . . . . . .

"'I believe,' said he [in the same letter], 'religion to be a matter, not of demonstration, but of faith. God requires us to give credit to the truths which He reveals, not because we can prove them, but because He declares them. When the mind is reasonably convinced that the Bible is the Word of God, the only remaining duty is to receive its doctrines with full confidence of their truth and practise them with a pure heart. . . . I believe that the experiments and subtleties of human wisdom are more likely to obscure than to enlighten the revealed will of God, and that he is the most accomplished Christian scholar who hath been educated at the feet of Jesus and in the College of Fishermen. I believe that all true religion exists in the heart and the affections, and that therefore all creeds are fallible and uncertain evidences of evangelical piety."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE CZAR'S TOUR THROUGH GERMANY TO FRANCE.

ACCORDING to the journalistic Solons of the Continent there were at least two reasons for the visit of the Czar to France, in addition, of course, to his desire to be the guest of the French nation and the eagerness of France to do him honor. The Austrian press believes that Nicholas II. deliberately planned to

Humoristische Blätter's IDEA OF THE FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

pave the way for a loan more considerable than any heretofore floated in France for her ally. Some of the French journals, however, ascribe the royal visit to the incident which took place at the German military maneuvers last year. It will be remembered that, on this occasion, the Russian ambassador to Germany was present at the banquet which closed the maneuvers, and that Kaiser Wilhelm toasted the Czar in terms of the warmest friendship, the ambassador replying as cordially. This incident deeply agitated the French press at the time, and now, say some of the Paris journals, Emperor Nicholas has come personally to France to assure her that there was nothing more than politeness in the fraternizing with the republic's traditional enemy. The Czar, however, being a diplomat, called upon the Kaiser on his way to France, and the royal party met at Dantzig, where a review of the German fleet was given. The semi-official *Journal de St. Petersbourg* declares that this meeting of the emperors has no particular significance except as a "new guaranty of universal peace and of good understanding between the two Powers." Of the alliance itself the *Journal* says:

"The union of the two Powers for their mutual welfare and for the preservation of universal peace is a powerful factor in the maintenance of peaceful relations between all nations, which is what the whole civilized world needs and urgently desires. This is one of the most essential bases of the alliance, the important character of which is fully and generally appreciated."

The *Novosti* (St. Petersburg) refers to the "unmistakable drawing together of France and Germany during the past decade," and says:

"We must take this *rapprochement* into account in considering the present situation in Europe. The situation is not only clear and definite, but also highly gratifying. Russia, Germany, and France, all three alike, desire a peace based upon the maintenance of the *status quo* and upon the respect for their mutual interests. The visits to Dantzig and France are very closely connected with each other, and we have the best ground for expecting that both will be attended with beneficial results in the incontestable consolidation of European peace."

The *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) and the *Sviet* (St. Petersburg) call attention to the renewed gravitation of certain of the Balkan states toward Russia, and to the interest that Frenchmen are beginning to take in the Southern Slavs, as demonstrated in recent articles by French writers and by the French participation in the Sokol festivities at Prague. These journals believe that, before long, the Franco-Russian alliance will be strengthened by the adhesion of a union of Southern Slavs, and that "there will be thus placed a more solid rampart than hitherto in the way of the insatiable hunger of Pan-Germanism, so that the Germans will be prevented from seizing the whole world."

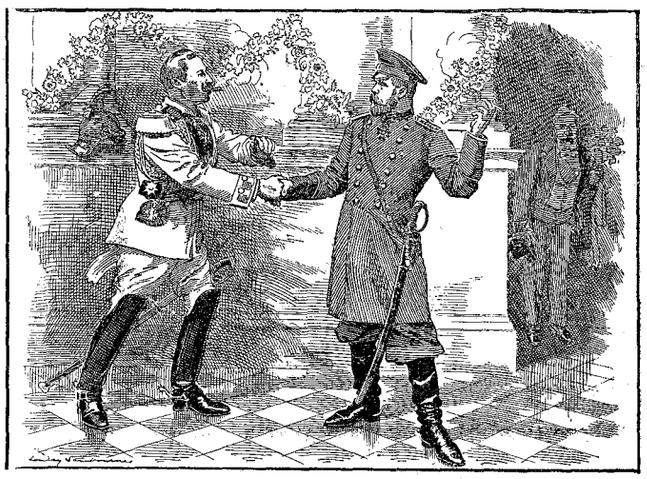
The German press hails the meeting of the two emperors with great satisfaction. The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* (Berlin) declares that, while the idea of the meeting originated in the affection which exists between the supreme heads of the two empires, there is real political significance in it. Referring to the presence of the Russian and German foreign ministers at the meeting, the *Norddeutsche* says:

"The two statesmen are firmly persuaded that, no matter what may be the course of historical development, the paths of Germany and Russia in the future need never cross each other in any part of the world."

Other Berlin journals comment in much the same vein, but the Agrarian press appears to believe that Germany is going too far in her advances to Russia. One of the leading Agrarian organs of Berlin, the *Deutsche Tages-Zeitung*, fears that the Kaiser is not reserved enough toward his Eastern neighbor. It should be made clear, says this journal, that the friendship of Germany is at least as valuable to Russia as that of Russia is to Germany.

The semi-official *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna) sees in the Dantzig meeting only additional evidence of Germany's pro-Russian, anti-Austrian feelings. *The Standard* (London) also believes that Germany is gradually drawing away from her allies, and that the present situation offers an excellent opportunity to France to detach Italy from the Dreibund. It says:

"The new German tariff threatens the very existence of the Triple League. It is strongly felt in Italy that no renewal of the



A MATTER OF BUSINESS.

THE CZAR: "Well, good-bye, my dear fellow. I've got some one waiting to see me."
KAISER WILHELM: "Not a moneylender, I hope?"
THE CZAR: "H'm! I'm afraid not." —*Punch* (London).

political convention should be tolerated which did not also confer substantial commercial advantages on all the members of the Alliance. The same sentiment has found expression in Austria-Hungary. In both countries there are influential parties which hold that diplomatic unity is too heavily purchased at the price

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of economic war. Unless some compensating benefits are bestowed upon Italy, the statesmen of that country may decline to renew the famous arrangement which has so long been the dominating factor in continental politics."

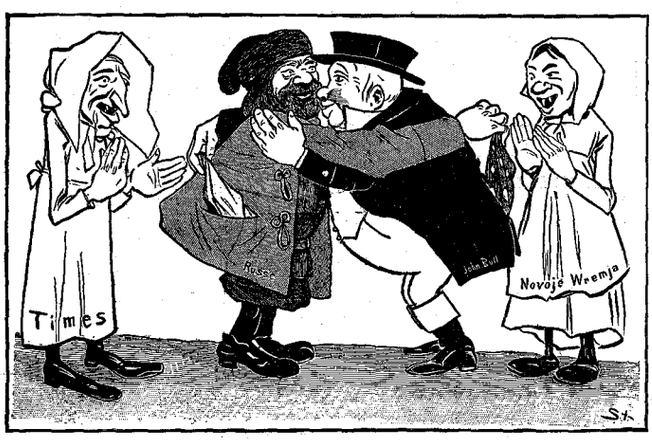
The reception to the Czar in France consisted chiefly of three great pageants, a naval review at Dunkirk, in full sight of England, a military review at Bétheny, in sight of the German border, and a series of fêtes at Compiègne. The places chosen for the reviews mean, in the opinion of many British and German editors, a defiance to both of the traditional enemies of the republic. The French press, however, maintain that the visit of the Czar simply reaffirms the friendship between the two nations. The *Temps* remarks:

"This union between an old empire and a young republic—a union which the world thought at first could not last and, afterward, could end only in warlike designs—turns out to be the sheet-anchor of universal peace. Despite the apparent anomalies of its origin, the natural contrasts between two countries, neither of which is willing to sacrifice any of its institutions, and the impatience of those who imagine that an alliance signifies an immediate series of threatrical successes or gratuitous acquisitions, the alliance of France and Russia has already deserved well of history. We know its effects in the past. It promises great results in a still distant future. The Czar's visit renews and confirms our hopes."

The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) believes that, in talking of peace, a distinction should always be made. It says:

"There is the peace to which you submit through the fear of seeing it violated, and there is the peace which you secure to yourself with the certainty that it would be dangerous to your neighbor to break it. A peace of this latter kind the Russian alliance has in the highest degree contributed to give us. It has also brought us something else. By increasing our worth it has facilitated our relations with neighboring nations. By counterbalancing the Triple Alliance it has rendered the latter less aggressive. It has been one of the necessary factors in that fortunate *detente* which is more and more clearly manifest in the relations between France and Italy. It has rendered the political life of the Continent generally smoother and freer."

The *Liberté* (Paris), referring to the suggestion that the Czar's visit was preliminary to floating a new loan in France, says: "Loan or no loan, our joy is complete at seeing that the faults



The *Times* (London) and the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) find that nowhere do the interests of England and Russia cross.
—*Kladderadatsch* (Vienna).

and crimes of the present cabinet have not shaken an alliance into which the nation has put its whole heart and all its hopes."

The general comment of the English press is represented by the remark of the Manchester *Guardian:*

"We in England are not likely to make the mistake of reading very definite political meaning into the round of visits that the Czar is now paying. As a foreign critic has remarked, it is impossible to draw a particular moral, because the Czar is seeing everybody."

One point, however, should not be overlooked, concludes *The Guardian:*

"The evident anxiety of the German press to make light of the affair and the alacrity with which the German Government announced that the Czar would visit Dantzig on his way to Dunkirk should not be overlooked by Englishmen, for one could hardly have a better illustration of the guiding principle of German policy, which is to keep on good terms with Russia at all costs."

Commenting on the extra precautions taken to protect the Czar from possible anarchist attacks, *The Daily News* says: "Our correspondent at Dunkirk informs us that all the ordinary police (with whom the town appears to be overflowing) were policed in their turn by secret police."

Another newspaper correspondent at the scene of the military review reports the following conversation to show the state of feeling in the town: "'What is the population of Compiègne?' was asked of a townsman. 'Fifteen thousand, mostly detectives,' he replied ruefully. 'Do you expect to see the Czar?' 'No; an honest man will have to go fishing to avoid suspicion.'"

Henry Labouchere, in his paper, *Truth*, speculates as to the *ménu* used at the Compiègne banquet, and hopes that some very popular French dishes were not served. It would never do on such an occasion, he remarks, to serve eels with *sauce tartare*, and still less cauliflower *à la polonaise*, or beefsteak *à la finlandaise.*—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

COLOMBIA AND THE PANAMA CANAL ROUTE.

IT has been hinted more or less openly in a number of Paris journals during the past three months that the Government of the United States contemplates not only intervening in the Venezuelan-Colombian dispute, but also in asserting control over the isthmus of Panama, the ultimate object being the adoption of the French canal route in preference to the Nicaragua route. The *Tiempo* (Cartagena, Colombia) publishes an interview with the constructing engineer of the Colombian Government at Panama, which is significant in this connection. This official is reported as saying that, while the preliminary report of the American canal commission favored the Nicaragua route, he has good reason for asserting that, in the opinion of the commission itself, the Panama route is perfectly practicable, and that, apart from the great amount of work already executed, the route from Panama to Colon possesses advantages which are entirely lacking in Nicaragua. The former, it is asserted, can be completed for $58,000,000 less than the sum necessary to complete a canal of equal depth and width in Nicaragua. The interviewer (the editor of the Jamaica *Daily Telegraph*) remarked that the American journals pronounce very decidedly in favor of the Nicaragua project. The engineer said in reply that the American people do not thoroughly understand the situation. It is certain, he continued, that neither Costa Rica nor Nicaragua, the republics directly interested, would sell to the United States one inch of territory, and neither of those countries has made any formal proposition to do so to the American Government. He declared further that the French Panama Company has actually made an offer to sell its rights to the American Government. Its proposition is to dispose of the canal, in its present condition, all the company's rights and concessions, together with all the machinery, utensils, etc., belonging to it, for a sum to be fixed by arbitration or by skilled appraisers. At the time of this offer the Colombian Government, we are told, expressed its willingness to cede in perpetuity the strip of land lying between Panama and Colon, necessary for the construction of a canal, for an annual sum not yet definitely fixed, but which, it is conjectured, might

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amount to $800,000. Of this sum the engineer is reported as saying:

"The sum suggested would not be paid in currency. The money now circulating in Colombia is in paper notes, and the rate of foreign exchange is exorbitant. In consequence, the Colombian Government purposes to obtain from the United States a loan of $30,000,000, and to accumulate this sum in silver specie, with the object of canceling the existing paper money and placing the finances of the country upon a solid basis. The sum of $800,000 or thereabouts would suffice to pay about 3 per cent. of the loan, and thus the republic would be released at once from all its pecuniary difficulties."

The Government of Colombia, concluded the engineer, would require the proper drainage of the cities of Panama and Colon and insist upon the observance of all sanitary measures. Moreover, "this grand project would realize the aspirations of the great majority of the inhabitants of Colombia."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE AUSTRALIAN CENSUS RETURNS.

A GOOD deal of discussion has followed the publication of the results of the Australian census. An analysis of the returns is contributed to the Australasian *Review of Reviews* (Melbourne) by Hon. Thomas Ewing, a member of the Australian Federal Parliament. The total population of the commonwealth is now 3,777,212, distributed as follows: New South Wales, 1,362,232; Victoria, 1,195,874; Queensland, 502,892; South Australia, 362,595; Western Australia, 182,553; Tasmania, 171,066. This shows an increase of 593,975 over the figures of the preceding census, and shows, says Mr. Ewing, a very slow and unsatisfactory rate of increase. The density of population is now 1.27 persons to the square mile. The increase in the female population is a noteworthy feature of the returns. Taking Australia as a whole, the female population increased during the last ten years from 1,474,314 to 1,788,264, that is, by 313,943, while the male population increased from 1,708,943 to 1,988,948, that is, by only 280,025. The growth of cities has been remarkable, the chief towns of the commonwealth now standing as follows: Melbourne, 493,956; Sydney, 488,968; Adelaide, 162,094; Brisbane, 119,907; Perth, 43,646; Hobarth, 34,104.

Commenting on these figures, Mr. Ewing says:

"The combined population of these six cities is 1,342,675, and therefore 35.5 per cent. of the population of the continent dwell in them. Ten years ago they contained 1,142,985 inhabitants, representing a proportion of 36 per cent., so that the ten years have not accentuated the evil of the centralization of the people in the great cities. The crowding of population into the cities and towns is more pronounced in Australia than in any other country; but perhaps in no country is there so much reason for the tendency. The geographical peculiarities of the continent have made no other mode of development possible.

Pierre Leroy-Beaulieu, writing in the *Économiste Français* (Paris), attributes the slow increase of Australian population and the present financial and commercial stagnation in the commonwealth to the "mass of socialistic legislation" which has been enacted in Australia during the past ten years. Socialism, he holds, has done away with the "native elasticity of the South-Sea Englishman" and nullified much of the advantages nature has given him. The *Temps* (Paris) sees in the eagerness with which Australia responded to British call for troops in the South African war an indication that "another country which has no neighbors and no enemies, and which needs no permanent army, has fallen victim to the hypnotism of that widespread fascination—military glory." This fascination, continues the *Temps*, is a very widespread one. "The United States are giving way to it, and Tocqueville would no longer recognize his pacific democracy beyond the seas. In the Australian commonwealth the disease has taken a virulent form. . . . A proposed law has for its object conscription and military service enforced on all. No doubt, it only aims at putting such measures into effect in case of war. . . . But it is none the less an innovation, we might say a revolution."

The Saturday Review (London) believes that New Zealand's refusal to join the Australian federation was due principally to the former colony's fear that Australian development "may follow on American lines subject only to the condition of ultimate loyalty to the Crown." New Zealand is justified in this, is the verdict of *The Review*. Trust monopolists must never gain control of its fair future.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE NATIONS AND THE ANARCHIST.

THE European journals, almost without exception, conclude their comments on the assassination of President McKinley with some suggestions or a demand for suggestions as to how anarchistic propaganda is to be combated. A number of European statesmen have expressed emphatic views on the subject. One of the most significant of these utterances is that attributed to the Pope. The Viennese journal, *Information*, which is exclusively a news sheet, making a specialty of publishing, without comment, the opinions of eminent public men of Europe, prints this utterance as an address which, it asserts, was delivered by the Pope at a recent reception to several Southern Italian bishops. In the course of this address (treated in part in our religious department this week), the Pope is reported as declaring it to be "the sacred duty of all to combat Socialism in the form in which it is at present developing, which attacks society and threatens it with terrible ruin. In presence of the perils of Socialism, Freemasonry, Judaism, and Anarchism, we must multiply our endeavors." After expressing his keen sorrow at the assassination of President McKinley, his Holiness, the *Information* reports, said further:

"The President has not been the victim of personal enemies. He is the chief of a great state, which, by mighty conquests, acquired the Philippines and Cuba. In the United States there is the greatest freedom, but not even that sufficed to protect the President. It may be said that he was the victim of unrestricted liberty. King Humbert was a similar victim, as was also President Carnot. It is thus clear that the hatred of the sectaries aims at destroying the principle of authority, and that no régime, however free it may be, will satisfy the brutal passions of these enemies of society. It is necessary for Catholics to close their ranks and strain every nerve to oppose the enemy. If you all work together, your cause will not perish, even if, for the time being, Socialism gets the upper hand. . . . Our adversaries will at last recognize the fact that outside of the church there is no salvation. They will appeal to us for help and we will save them."

A number of continental and British journals, including the *Kreuz-Zeitung* (Berlin) and *The Times* (London) denounce this report as spurious. *The Times* points out that the address exhibits a lack of tact and diplomacy which would never be shown by the Pope. Besides, it continues, "Christian charity is not even to be read between the lines" of the address. *Information* is in very close touch with influential ecclesiastical circles and usually knows whereof it speaks, says the Berlin organ; but the sentiments are so at variance with the known mildness of the Pope that we must regard the address as spurious.

Most of the Vienna papers demand strong measures against Anarchists. The *Neues Journal* declares that society must at once find means to crush Anarchism without endangering political liberty and the freedom of the subject in general. The *Fremdenblatt* blames the United States for being too lenient with Anarchistic propaganda, and the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) declares that our Congress must adopt stringent laws against

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Anarchists, such as are now in force in Europe, particularly in Germany. The *Nachrichten* (Bremen), an extremely conservative journal, which is often denounced as reactionary, makes a bold attack on liberalism as indirectly responsible for the crimes of Anarchists. If liberal institutions, it says, "do not permit of the curbing of anarchism, or if the [United States] authorities are indifferent in the matter of means to do so, these liberal institutions may be called a menace to humanity." America, says this journal further, "must be made to understand that Europe is not willing to countenance the danger longer."

The French papers regard the subject as one calling for immediate action by the governments of Europe. The whole propaganda of crime is useless to bring about a change in the social order, writes M. Alphonse Humbert, in the *Éclair* (Paris), but, nevertheless, it must be combated courageously. This writer blames England and the United States for harboring the criminals and dangerous exiles from the Continent. It is now being recognized, he says, that the indulgent attitude of the British and American governments, but particularly of the latter, is really a breeder of crime. He refers to the "Paterson group" of Anarchists, and warns Americans to have a care. The *République* (Paris) declares that Socialism is the school of Anarchism. It says:

"The Anarchists are simply Socialists who do things. The Socialists begin by shouting that the proletariat are the victims of intolerable injustice, and that no man ought to submit to such injustice. . . . It is true that they do not openly advocate violence. But the proletariat becomes exasperated. The morbid Anarchist can not wait for the distant solution pointed out by Socialists. He hates society, and Socialists have added rage to his hate. . . . He determines to strike a blow for liberty. He seizes knife or a revolver—and a king or president falls. . . . He is a fool, say the Socialists. Yes, but you have made his folly dangerous."

The *Osservatore Romano* (Rome) publishes a long article on "The Anarchist Peril," the general tenor of which is that nothing can be done to avert the peril.

A number of English newspapers advance the idea that the best and surest way to combat Anarchism is to remove the unhealthy social conditions from which it springs. Henry Labouchere emphasizes this point in an article in his journal, *Truth*. Anarchism, he says, is a disease, and the most effectual way of dealing with it, as with all diseases, is to resort to social sanitary measures. The state plagued with anarchists, declares the Manchester *Guardian*, is verminous, and it should be fumigated. *The Guardian* says further:

"Of course there will always be plenty of persons with one of the attributes of the homicidal Anarchist—the belief that all present systems of government would be better out of the way. That belief is held by many persons who would not for the world be so much as uncivil to a policeman. But the two other attributes—a belief that murder is justifiable and a feeling that his own life is worth nothing to him—are things that can only be produced in men by the most violent processes of mental and moral wrenching and corrosion; and to keep down the production of such monstrosities we must not merely deplore and destroy them when made, but wage war more methodically on the social evils that render them possible."

The danger of Anarchism, says *The Daily News* (London), arguing in the same vein, is that it may give a wrong direction to men who are driven to desperation; but at the same time it would be foolish to shut our eyes to the fact that violence is often "the result of conditions," whether it be labeled Anarchism or not:

"The first duty of society is to deal with the conditions which make for ignorance, cruelty, starvation, poverty, and suffering. Improved conditions will not rid the world of crime or misery, and murder and robbery may be hatched in Park Lane as well as in Whitechapel. But the problem of Anarchy is wrapped up with conditions for all that; and until the modern state learns how to lessen the volume and the intensity of the social misery arising from bad conditions, Anarchism will go on breeding in the shadows of its cities."

The Speaker (London) also believes that "social sanitation" is the only remedy. To restrict liberty, it remarks, "is no remedy at all, and if it were, liberty is far more precious than the opportunity of making crowned heads and rulers a little more secure." In the course of a bitter attack on all kinds of Anarchistic thought, *The Saturday Review* (London) says:

"The Anarchists have no political program which can either be granted or refused. They have no part in any of the ideals and aims of the nations amongst whom they show themselves. At a time when, throughout Europe and America, every current of political thought tends more and more toward the idea of strengthening state action, in order to carry out more effectively beneficent changes in the condition of the poorer classes of society, Anarchism raises its head as the ghastly *reductio ad absurdum* of individualism and the antithesis of every form of Socialism."

The question of fighting Anarchy, says *The Weekly Freeman* (Dublin), is one rather of police methods than of state policy:

"Anarchism, no doubt, is the product of lands watered with the tears of afflicted peoples. Italy, Poland, Russia—these are its forcing-grounds. Were the burdens that oppress the people in those countries lightened, were a measure of comfort to grow in their homes, the remainder of Europe would be less troubled with the monstrous specter. . . . All that can be done is to increase the watchfulness that guards those charged with the leadership of civilized states, and to avoid in countries where it is an exotic and a hateful presence those blunders that have fostered it in less fortunate lands."

The World (Toronto) calls attention to the fact that the assassination took place "at a time when the greatest struggle yet known on the American continent between capital and labor is running its course." The Anarchist pest, continues this Canadian journal, is "in a large measure the product of conditions for which the people of the United States are responsible":

"While it is foreign peoples such as Hungarians, Italians, and Poles who furnish the large majority of the Anarchists, it must be remembered that the American nation, as represented by its capitalists, deliberately brought these hordes into the United States for the purpose of securing cheap labor."

Zgoda (Chicago), the organ of the Polish National Alliance of the United States, declares that, as Anarchism is a disease foreign to all nationalities, therefore true patriotism, affection for one's nationality, is the best protection against the disease and the best remedy for it.

"No true patriot, no man who believes that the best way of rendering humanity happy is to render the Fatherland happy, can become an Anarchist. It is only when the idea of nationality is discarded, when that which is dearest to the masses of normal people is disowned, when the head is spiked with the wild idea of saving all humanity at once with the neglect of the nearest tasks, when the last remnant of patriotism is wholly extirpated from the soul and heart,—it is just then that the topsy-turvy brain is open to the teachings of Anarchism."

Zgoda closes with a vigorous repudiation of the assassin, Czolgosz, as a Pole. Even if his father was born on Polish soil, it says, this does not make the assassin a member of the Polish nationality:

"A Pole is not everybody whose father was or is a Pole. Many things contribute to the high dignity of a Pole. Besides that particle of Polish blood in the veins, one must possess a Polish soul and heart, one must love Poland, one must think Polish, one must serve, or at least, want to serve the Polish national cause. Who ever does not possess that, is not a complete Pole—he is only a dry leaf fallen from the live Polish tree. The author of this base attempt has nothing Polish in him."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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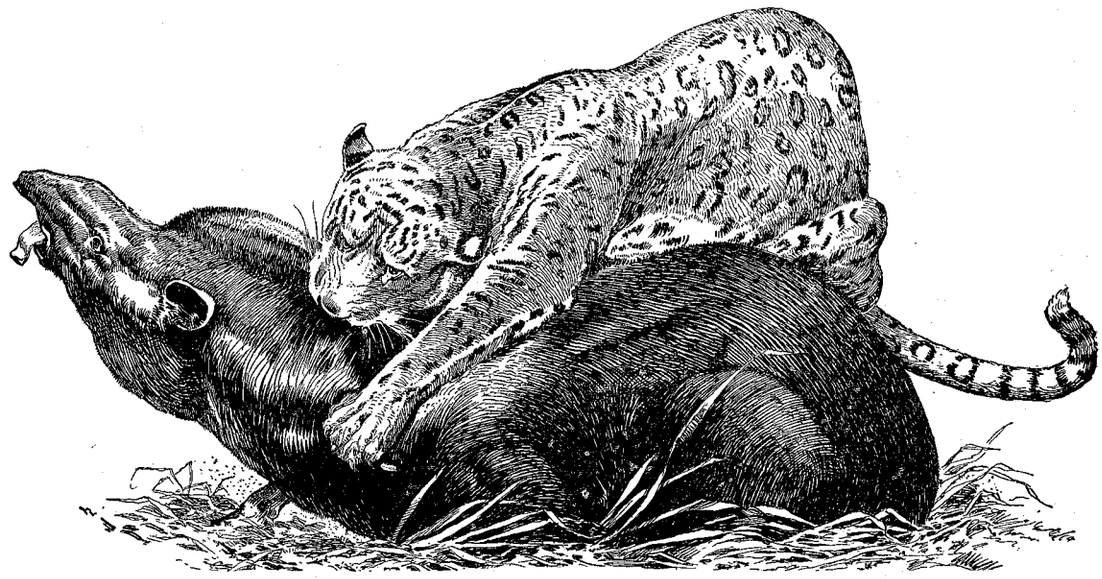

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Thought after thought ye thronging rise,
Like spring doves from the startled wood,
Bearing like them your sacrifice
Of music unto God!
And shall those thoughts of joy and love
Come back again no more to me—
Returning like the patriarch's dove,
Wing-weary from the eternal sea—
To bear within my longing arms
The promise-bough of kindlier skies,
Plucked from the green immortal palms
Which shade the bowers of Paradise?

Child of the sea, the mountain stream
From its dark cavern hurries on,
Ceaseless by night and morning's beam,
By evening's star and noontide's sun—
Until at last it sinks to rest
O'erwearied in the waiting sea,
And moans upon its mother's breast—
So turns my soul to Thee.

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Tho lilies lean to her and love her,
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And the world green,—the skies blue above her,—
Sing the South! Sing the South! Sing the South!

In the strength of high faith she hath risen,
Her flag on her mountains unfurled;
She hath rent the great hills that imprison
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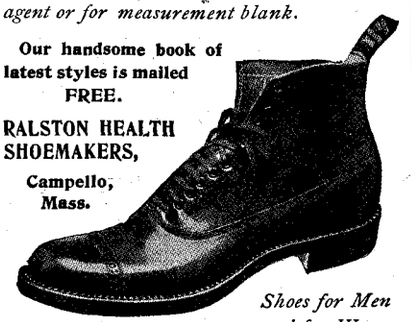

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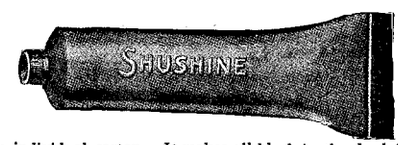

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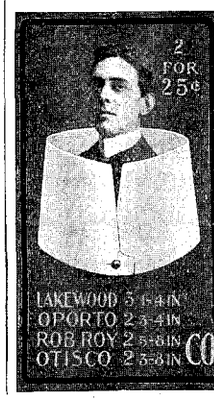

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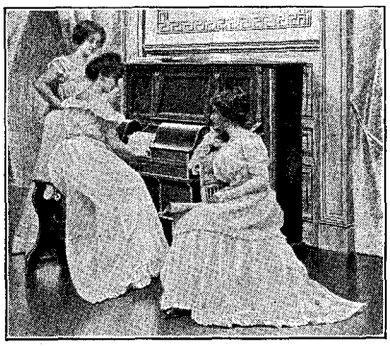

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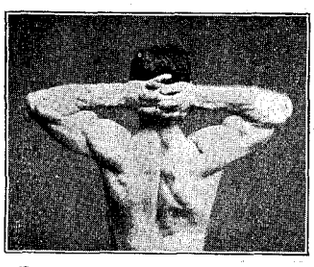

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Death is grim, but Life is gay;
Hey, but Life is sweet!

Yet, when Fate hath adverse mind,
Many cry with heat:
"Life is cruel, and Death is kind;
Hey, but Death is sweet!"

Life or Death—what need to care
Which it is you meet?
Death is kind, and Life is fair;
Hey, but both are sweet!

—In September *Lippincott.*

Unhappiness.

By CHARLES HANSON TOWNE.

High on the hills the miser, Autumn, sits,
Hoarding his wondrous wealth of treasured gold;
Yet in the night I hear his grieving voice
In every wind that sweeps across the wold.

—In October *Lippincott.*

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

In France.—"What's the French for mashed potatoes?" "Why, eh—*pomme-de-terre d'amour*, of course."—*Life.*

The Beginning.—Pat was a bashful lover and Biddy was coy—but not too coy. "Biddy," Pat began, timidly, "did ye ivver think av marryin'?" "Sure, now, th' subject has nivver entered me thoughts," demurely replied Biddy. "It's sorry Oi am," said Pat, turning away. "Wan minute, Pat!" called Biddy, softly. "Ye've set me a-thinkin'."—*Tit-Bits.*

A Boston Version.—
Little Miss Beacon-street
Sat in the window-seat
Eating baked beans and brown bread.
There came a big spider
And sat down beside her—
"What a fine '*Argiope*'!" she said.

—*Life.*

The Scotch Witness.—A small Scotch boy was to give evidence against his father. The magistrate said to him:

"Come, now, my man, speak the truth, and let us hear all you know of this affair."

"Weel, sir, dae you ken the coal wharf?"

Pears'

Pears' soap is dried a whole year. That's why it lasts so. It wears as thin as a wafer.

Sold all over the world.

THE EQUITABLE
"STRONGEST IN THE WORLD"

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is the first consideration in any financial contract, and should be more rigorously insisted upon in a contract of life assurance than in any other, for upon its permanent security may depend the whole future of your family.

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the only kind having absolutely **NON-BINDING and SELF-DISAPPEARING DOORS** (PATENTED).

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"Yes."

"Weel, when you turn the corner you gang up the High Street?"

"Yes, my boy, you're very clever."

"Well, you gang on till you come to a pump."

"Yes, yes; I know it well."

"Weel, you can gang and pump it, for you'll no pump me!"

And the boy departed.—*The Somerville Citizen.*

Crotchets of a Cynic.—

In the race for wealth right often gets left.

Ridicule, unless barbed with reason, is ridiculous.

To be thoroughly hated one needs but to be reasonable.

If many of us could see ourselves as we really are we should be ashamed to be on speaking terms with ourselves.

Woman's sphere, in spite of all that her apologists may say, is at the best but a hemisphere.

He that is successful can afford to smile; he that is not successful can not afford to do otherwise.

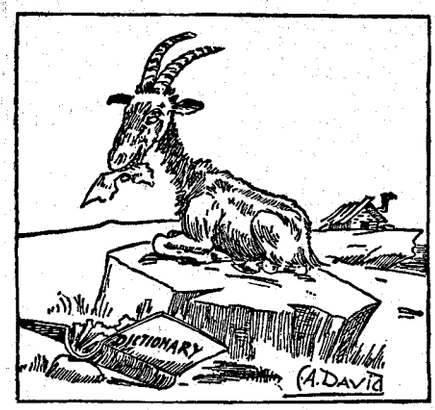
We do not always learn from the mistakes of others, but we are always ready to profit by them.

Woman's visual memory is very defective, judging from the frequency with which she looks into a mirror.

When a man thinks one woman is different from other women it argues that he does not know either the one or the others.

L. DE V. MATTHEWMAN, in *Smart Set.*

The Reason.—"If I stand on my head the blood all rushes to my head, doesn't it?" No one ventured to contradict him. "Now," he continued, triumphantly, "when I stand on my feet, why doesn't the blood all rush into my feet?" "Because," replied Hostetter McGinnis, "your feet are not empty."—*Tit-Bits.*



"A LITERARY DIGEST."
—*The Pittsburg Leader.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AFRICA.

September 30.—In an attack on Fort Itala, in Zululand, the Boers lose two hundred killed and three hundred wounded; the British losses are also heavy.

October 2.—Lord Kitchener reports a loss of two officers and thirty-one men killed in a night attack made on Colonel Kekewich's camp in the Western Transvaal; the guns captured by the Boers at Vlakfontein are recaptured.

October 4.—Rudyard *Kipling* severely criticizes

A PERFECT FORM.

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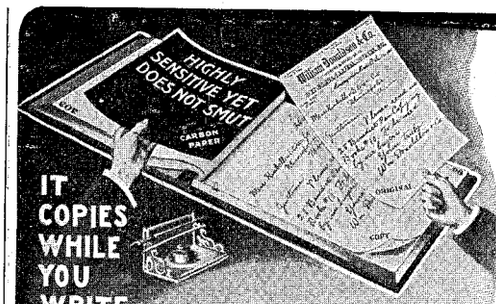
Dept. M, 114 Fifth Avenue, New York.



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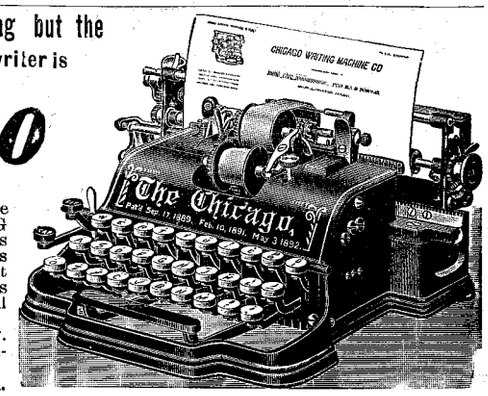
Any pen and any quality or size of paper may be used (on both sides) with a crisp, clean result. No smutting of your letters. No damp rags or press to fuss with. No blotting. Unconditionally the most simple, compact, RIGID (no bulging) books on the market. Special carbon paper. Made in two styles, $1.50 and $2.25 (best value $2.25). **Your money back if you are not delighted.** Agents make a splendid income selling them.

AGENTS WANTED

KIMBALL & STORER CO., Sole Makers,
No. 6 So. 5th St., Minneapolis, Minn.

The Truth, the Whole Truth, and Nothing but the Truth: Unconditionally the best Typewriter is

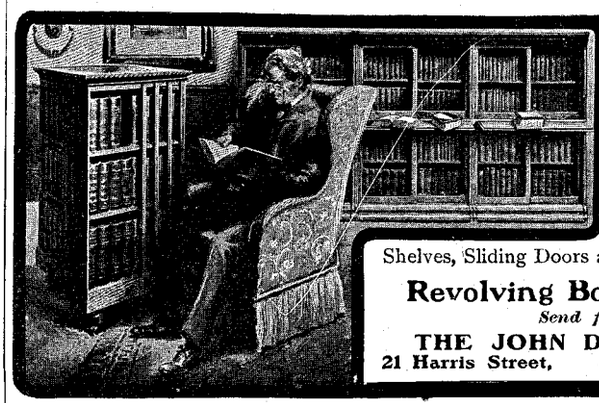
The Chicago



$35. No typewriter is worth $100. We have made a mechanically EXCELLING machine and sell it for $35. We claim that it is THE SUPERIOR of any typewriter made. This is a broad but carefully weighed statement and it is the TRUTH. Awarded gold medal at the Paris Exposition, 1900, in open competition with all other makes of typewriters.

Our descriptive matter tells an interesting story. Send for it and learn something about a high-grade typewriter, sold at an honest price.

CHICAGO WRITING MACHINE CO., 87 Wendell St., Chicago, U.S.A.



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are the only ones built on the unit system, having Adjustable Shelves, Sliding Doors and Consultation Leaf.

Revolving Book Cases *40 styles.*

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THE JOHN DANNER MFG. CO.,
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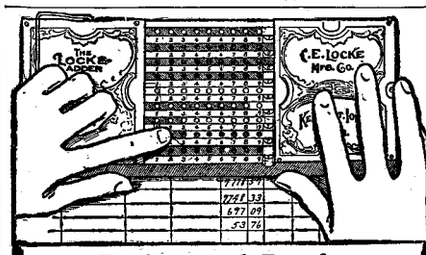

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Attorneys, Physicians and Clergymen are relieved of the many details connected with their profession and business by using

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It is particularly adapted to their requirements as well as to the busy business man's.

The Locke Adder is the fastest, simplest, handiest, most practical and durable low priced calculating machine.

No business or professional office complete without it. Adds, subtracts, multiplies, divides. Easily learned—lasts a lifetime. "It's more rapid than you and always accurate."

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the British War Office in a letter to the London *Spectator*.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

September 30.—The British Government declares that the presence of its war-ships in the Persian Gulf is the result of an amicable understanding with Turkey.

More rioting is reported from Barcelona and other Spanish cities.

October 2.—A rebellion by Triad rebels near Swatow, China, is suppressed by government troops.

October 5.—A Carlist rising is threatened on the French border of Spain.

King Christian opens the Danish Rigsdag, but, contrary to expectations, makes no reference to the proposed sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States.

October 6.—Latest reports from the South American republics tell of the massing of thousands of troops on the borders of Colombia and Venezuela, but state that not a shot has been fired for two weeks.

The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall arrive in Manitoba.

Considerable interest is aroused in America over the capture of Miss Helen M. Stone, an American missionary, by Turkish brigands, who are holding her for $100,000 ransom.

Domestic.

THE YACHT RACE.

October 1.—The third contest is called off because of the inability of the yachts to finish on time; the *Shamrock* was in the lead.

October 3.—The *Columbia* wins the second race by 2 minutes 52 seconds.

October 4.—The *Columbia* wins the third race by 41 seconds.

THE SCHLEY COURT.

September 30.—Admiral Evans of the *Iowa*, Captain T. F. Jewell of the *Minneapolis*, and Commander J. M. Miller of the *Merrimac*, give testimony as to the incidents of the Santiago campaign.

October 1.—Captain Sigsbee's testimony before the court contradicts statements made by Admiral Sampson.

October 2.—The court hears evidence about the *Brooklyn's* loop, Lieutenant Doyle being the first of Schley's witnesses.

October 3.—Captain Dawson tells of the odd tactics of the *Brooklyn* off Santiago.

October 4.—Lieutenant-Commander Hodgson describes the *Brooklyn's* part in the battle off Santiago, and repeats Admiral Schley's famous ejaculation: "Damn the *Texas!*"

October 5.—The Schley-Hodgson correspondence is admitted as evidence by the court.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

September 30.—The will of President McKinley is probated, and the schedules show his property to amount to $210,000.

October 1.—President Roosevelt and Cabinet discuss the Pacific cable problem, and finally turn the whole matter over to Attorney-General Knox for investigation and report.

October 2.—Representative John B. Corliss lays before the attorney-general his objections to the proposal for a Pacific cable made by John W. Mackay.

October 3.—The New York Democratic city convention nominates Edward M. Shepard for mayor; Massachusetts Democrats nominate Josiah Quincy for governor.

J. P. Morgan, Bishop Potter, and many church dignitaries are in attendance at the Episcopal general convention in San Francisco.

October 6.—The American Board of Foreign Missions issue a call for money to pay the ransom of of Miss Stone, the captured American missionary; $19,000 is received.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

September 30.—*Philippines:* Fuller reports of the Samar disaster show that the American soldiers were surprised at breakfast by 400 bolomen; the officers of the company were killed.

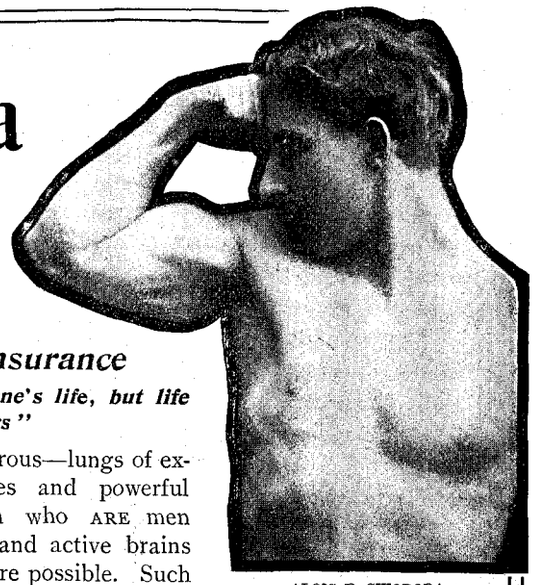
October 3.—*Cuba:* The Cuban constitutional convention is formally dissolved by Governor-General Wood, and demonstrations in favor of reciprocity and annexation are held in some parts of the island.

October 5.—*Philippines:* A punitive force is sent by General Chaffee to the island of Samar; the death of Lieut. Allen T. Crockett, of the 21st Infantry, near Candelaria, Luzon, is reported.

THE

Swoboda System

Of Physiological Exercise.



ALOIS P. SWOBODA
Originator and Sole Instructor

The Best Life Insurance

"Adds not only years to one's life, but life to one's years"

A heart strong and vigorous—lungs of expansive power—keen nerves and powerful muscles—these make men who ARE men—men with healthy bodies and active brains—men to whom all things are possible. Such men do I develop.

The degeneration of a race is ever to be deplored, and in view of the strenuous life of this busy twentieth century, the maintenance of a high standard of health has monopolized much of the time and thought of our leading scientists. My system solves the problem—it produces healthy men, women and children. It embodies the ideal principles of attaining and maintaining the highest conception of perfect manhood and womanhood. It is not embryonic theory, but a tried and tested method of physiological exercise, based upon scientific facts and a thorough knowledge of anatomy.

If for a few weeks my instructions are faithfully followed, I will not only guarantee a magnificent muscular development and improved physique, but with it a condition of vigorous health scarcely dreamed of by hitherto weak or partially developed men or women. No drugs—no artificial stimulants—no pepsin or digestive bitters are needed by my pupils. I give you an appetite always ready for meal time, and a digestive apparatus able and willing to assimilate your food and fill your veins with pure, rich blood, a heart strong and vigorous to pump that blood to every part of the body, lungs that supply to the full the oxygen needed, and nerves so true and keen that daily work is a pleasure and the capacity for physical and mental exertion proportionately increased. Your sleep shall be sound and dreamless and the morning light shall find you equipped for the duties of life as you never were before.

All this have I done for thousands. I can do it for you, because my system is based upon natural laws, as rational and logical as those which govern the universe.

A Sincere Indorsement.

LOUISVILLE, KY., January 22, 1901.

MR. ALOIS P. SWOBODA, Chicago, Ill.

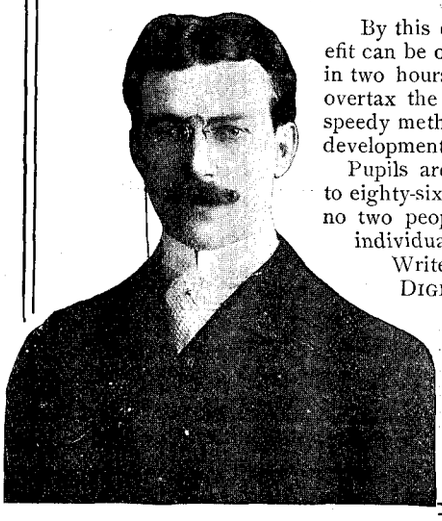
Dear Sir:—I am glad an opportunity has been given me to add my testimony to many good ones you already have, in regard to the merit of your system of physiological exercise. In two months' time, by conscientiously following the exercises outlined by you, my muscles have been developed to a remarkable degree, as also has my general health been improved. I appreciate very much the individual attention which you gave my case and will say that if there is anybody in this section desiring any information in reference to your system, refer them to me and I shall take pleasure in recommending your exercises in the highest degree.

Wishing you success and again thanking you for the benefit I have derived from your system, I am,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) F. M. LOSEY,
Sec'y and Treas Nat'l Foundry and Machine Co.

My system is taught by mail only and with perfect success, requires no apparatus whatever, and but a few minutes' time in your own room just before retiring.



By this condensed system more exercise and benefit can be obtained in ten minutes than by any other in two hours, and it is the only one which does not overtax the heart. It is the only natural, easy and speedy method for obtaining perfect health, physical development and elasticity of mind and body.

Pupils are both sexes, ranging in age from fifteen to eighty-six, and all recommend the system. Since no two people are in the same physical condition, individual instructions are given in each case.

Write at once, mentioning THE LITERARY DIGEST, and I shall be pleased to send you free valuable information and a detailed outlined of my system, its principles and effects, together with testimonial letters from pupils.

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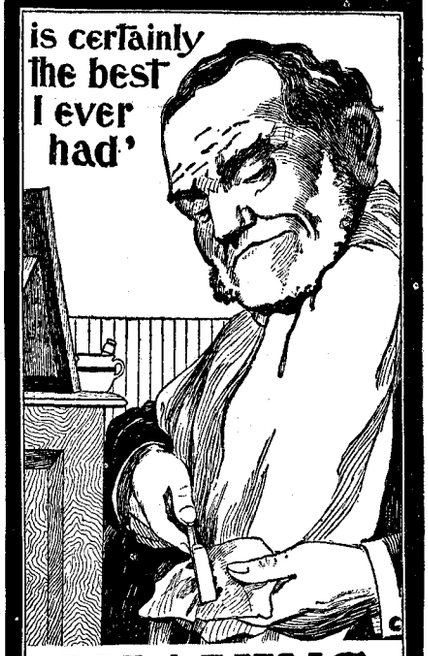

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is enjoyed only by those who possess good razors. Our ***Masterpiece Razor,*** the razor of the new century, is worth its weight in gold, and fully represents what it is marked, as its smooth cutting quality has never been equaled. We sell a pair of our ***Masterpiece Razors for $5.00.*** We sell razors exclusively; we make them, we grind them, we hone them, put them in good cutting order, ready for the face—that has been our specialty since 1819. We use the best material money can buy. Every man in our employ is "an artist in his line." The work comes as near perfection as human ingenuity can make it. We have no agents, we sell direct to consumer; we deliver free; we warrant every razor to be precisely what we say it is, and have but one price. Our pamphlet, "All About Good Razors," mailed FREE.

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CHESS.

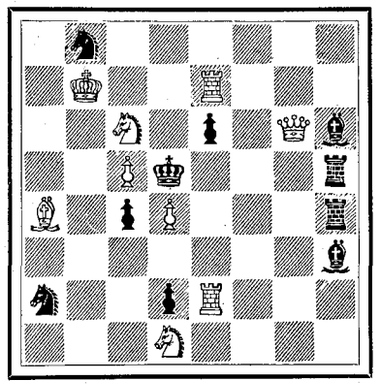
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 597.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST

By MURRAY MARBLE.

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

1 s 6; 1 K 2 R 3; 2 S 1 p 1 Q b; 2 P k 3 r; B 1 p P 3 r; 7 b; s 2 p R 3; 3 S 4.

White mates in two moves.

Murray sends us another two-er, which is very interesting:

3 B 4; 8; p 1 R Q 4; q k 6; 1 b 2 S 3; p b s 5; 4 P 3; 7 K.

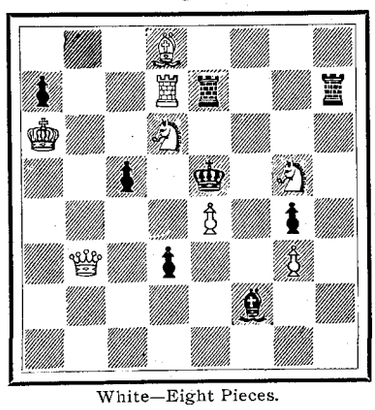
White mates in two moves.

Problem 598.

By F. SCHRUFER.

First Honors, *Illustrirte Zeitung* Problem-Tourney.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

3 B 4; p 2 R r 2 r; K 2 S 4; 2 p 1 k 1 S 1; 4 P 1 p 1; 1 Q 1 p 2 P 1; 5 b 2; 8.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 589.

Key-move, B—Q 6.

No. 590.

1. Q—Q Kt sq / K—Q 3 2. Kt x P ch / K—K 4 3. Q—K 4, mate

For Nervous Women,

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. J. B. ALEXANDER, Charlotte, N. C., says: "It is pleasant to the taste, and ranks among the best of nerve tonics for nervous females."

The "Best" Light

is a portable 100 candle power light, costing only 2 cts. per week. Makes and burns its own gas. Brighter than electricity or acetylene, and cheaper than kerosene. No Dirt. No Grease. No Odor. Over 100 styles. Lighted instantly with a match. Every lamp warranted. Agents Wanted Everywhere.

THE "BEST" LIGHT CO.

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Serious Results Sometimes Follow its Excessive Use.

Common soda is all right in its place and indispensable in the kitchen and for cooking and washing purposes, but it never was intended for a medicine, and people who use it as such will some day regret it.

We refer to the common use of soda to relieve heartburn or sour stomach, a habit which thousands of people practice almost daily, and one which is fraught with danger: moreover the soda only gives temporary relief and in the end the stomach trouble gets worse and worse.

The soda acts as a mechanical irritant to the walls of the stomach and bowels and cases are on record where it accumulated in the intestines, causing death by inflammation or peritonitis.

Dr. Harlandson recommends as the safest and surest cure for sour stomach (acid dyspepsia) an excellent preparation sold by druggists under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. These tablets are large 20-grain lozenges very pleasant to taste and contain the natural acids, peptones and digestive elements essential to good digestion, and when taken after meals they digest the food perfectly and promptly before it has time to ferment, sour and poison the blood and nervous system.

Dr. Wuerth states that he invariably uses Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets in all cases of stomach derangements and finds them a certain cure not only for sour stomach, but by promptly digesting the food they create a healthy appetite, increase flesh and strengthen the action of the heart and liver. They are not a cathartic, but intended only for stomach diseases and weakness and will be found reliable in any stomach trouble except cancer of the stomach. All druggists sell Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at 50 cts per package.

A little book describing all forms of stomach weakness and their cure mailed free by addressing the Stuart Co. of Marshall, Mich.

St. Paul, the Fur Centre of America.

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World-Famed Furs.

America's Headquarters for Sealskin Garments.

Coast Seal Jackets, $55.

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$8.65 BUYS THIS 16-Size Beauty Oak Heater

DON'T MISS IT.

Modern and high grade, and has every appliance of A FIRST CLASS HEATER. THIS $8.65 BEAUTY IS FULLY GUARANTEED. POSITIVELY THE HANDSOMEST, BEST BURNING, BEST HEATING, MOST DESIRABLE AND ECONOMICAL HEATER MADE. It is handsomely finished, fancy nickeled mountings and ornamentations, foot rails, name plate, top ring, hinge pins, knobs, bands, mountings, fancy nickel plated and ornamented top urn, weight 175 pounds. BURNS ANYTHING; wood, hard or soft coal, coke or cobs. IS 4 FT. 8IN. HIGH, 23x23in. on bottom, heavy cast iron, 16IN. FIRE POT, 6 in. pipe, mounted with 18-gauge smooth steel draw; has shaking and dumping center grate for coal, double circular wood grate, constructed so that the fire can be kept under complete control; large ash pan, large feed doors. Ash pit doors swing on hinge, check drafts on collar and feed doors. SEND US $1.00 as evidence of good faith and we will ship the heater by freight. If upon examination you are satisfied it is A PHENOMINAL BARGAIN, pay the agent the balance ($7.65) and charges and it is yours. We suggest you send remittance in full with order as by so doing you save the expense of the C. O. D. and return charges on money to us. FREE 132 PAGE CATALOGUE ON STOVES FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD SPECIALTIES.

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RUBBER HORSE SHOE.

The greatest improvement the world has yet evolved for the benefit of the horse. Cost a little more at first than a steel shoe, but cheaper in the end because it wears longer. Makes slipping impossible, and deadens the jar of the pavement; doubling the length of a horse's service.

See that your horseshoer puts them on for you and you will be astonished at the results. He can obtain them from his jobber or direct from us. Write for our free booklet "Horse Sense on Horses Feet." Invaluable for every horse owner.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., 10 Arbor St., Akron, O.

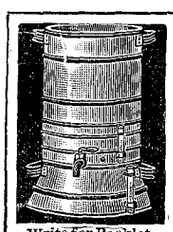
MANY ADVANTAGES.

Perfect in fit, never ragged or uncomfortable. Very convenient, stylish, economical. Made of fine cloth and exactly resemble linen goods. Turn-down collars are reversible and give double service.

NO LAUNDRY WORK.

When soiled, discard. **Ten collars or five pairs of cuffs, 25c. By mail, 30c.** Send 6c. in stamps for sample collar or pair of cuffs. Name size and style.

REVERSIBLE COLLAR CO., Dept. 19, Boston.



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.....	Q—Kt 5	Kt(R4)-B3, mate
1. ——— K—Q 5	2. P—B 5 (must)	3. ———
.....	Kt—Kt 6 ch	Q—K Kt sq, mate
1. ——— K—B 5	2. ——— Any	3. ———
.....	Q—Kt 5 ch	Kt—B 5, mate
1. ——— P—B 5	2. ——— Any	3. ———

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. D., New Orleans; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; the Rev. S. M. Morton, Effingham, Ill; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; W. H. Sexton, Detroit, Mich.; Dr. J. H. Stebbins, Geneva, N. Y.; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; O. C. B., Humboldt, Kan.; M. C. Brown, Brooklyn; Dr. E. E. Harvey, Norwich, Can.; Dr. A. H. Brown, Hamilton, Mo.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.

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The Spanish Opening.

Played in the Correspondence Match between Massachusetts and Iowa.

Ruy Lopez.

YOUNG. *White.*	EDWARDS. *Black.*	YOUNG. *White.*	EDWARDS. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	11 Q x P	B—Kt 2
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	12 Kt—B 3	Kt—B 3
3 B—Kt 5	Kt—B 3 (a)	13 Q R-Q sq	R—K sq
4 P—Q 4 (b)	P x P	14 Q—B 4 (d)	Kt—Q 2
5 Castles	B—K 2	15 Kt-Q R 4 (e)	Q—B sq
6 R—K sq	Castles	16 Kt-Q 4 (f)	Kt—Kt 3
7 B—Kt 5 (c)	Kt—K sq	17 Kt x Kt	P x Kt
8 B—K B 4	P—Q R 3	18 Kt—B 5	Resigns (g)
9 B—R 4	P—Q 3		
10 B x Kt	P x B		

Notes by Franklin K. Young.

(a) In my opinion there is no valid analysis of the Ruy Lopez. The text move, altho favored by many masters, is weaker than 3 P—Q 3 advised by Steinitz. The best third move for Black is 3 P—Q R 3, which latter, with a single exception, was adopted by Morphy in match-play.

(b) Morphy's move here, far superior to 4 Castles. Such moves as 4 P—Q B 3 and 4 Q Kt—B 3 denote a player who does not understand the theory of the game, and who, through ignorance,

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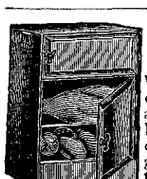

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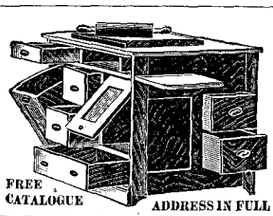

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voluntarily makes weak moves and thus permits Black to equalize, and even to win the game, something that Black has no right to do.

(c) The last three moves constitute a line of attack invented and first played—so far as there is a public record—by myself in the present game.

(d) A move always made by Morphy in similar situations. In this special instance White, of course, threatens to win off-hand by 15 Kt—K 5, as this square is the point of command in a winning major tactical evolution against the Black K B P and Q B P.

(e) To prevent the White Q, being dislodged from the strategic key (White, Q B 4), by the posting of the Black Kt at his Q Kt 3.

(f) The freedom of the White pieces is in sharp contrast with the cramped situation of Black's men. The whole art in opening a game of Chess lies in preventing Black from deploying his pieces at their proper posts. So delicate is the process, however, that one inferior move by White will often let the bird out of the snare.

(g) It is said that only a good Chess-player knows when to resign. It is equally true that few Chess-players would anticipate the resignation of Black in this position.

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	J. J. ROUSSEAU. *White.*	PRINCE CONTI. *Black.*
1	P—K 4	P—K 4
2	Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3
3	B—B 4	B—B 4
4	P—B 3	Q—K 2
5	Castles	P—Q 3
6	P—Q 4	B—Kt 3
7	B—K Kt 5	P—B 3
8	B—R 4	P—Kt 4
9	Kt x Kt P	P x Kt
10	Q—R 5 ch	K—B sq
11	B x P	Q—Kt 2
12	P—B 4	P x Q P
13	P—B 5	P x P ch
14	K—R sq	P x P
15	B x Kt	P x R queens
16	P—B 6	Resigns.

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Ruy Lopez.

	MAROCZY. *White.*	AMATEUR. *Black.*		MAROCZY. *White.*	AMATEUR. *Black.*
1	P—K 4	P—K 4	18	Castles QR	Q—K 2
2	K Kt—B 3	Q Kt—B 3	19	K—Kt sq	Kt—Q 3
3	B—Kt 5	P—Q R 3	20	Kt—Q 5	Q—Q 2
4	B—R 4	Kt—B 3	21	P—B 3	K—Kt sq
5	P—Q 3	P—Q 3	22	P—R 5	K R—K sq
6	P—B 3	B—Q 2	23	P x P	R P x P
7	Q Kt—Q 2	P—K Kt 3	24	Q—R 2	P—K B 3
8	Kt—B sq	B—Kt 2	25	Q—R 7 ch	K—B sq
9	Q—K 2	Castles	26	Kt x B ch	R x Kt
10	B—B 2	Q—K 2	27	B—Kt 3	Kt—R 4
11	Kt—K 3	B—K 3	28	B—R 6	B x B
12	P—K R 3	P—Q 4	29	Q x B ch	Q—Kt 2
13	P-K Kt 4	P x P	30	Kt x P	R—K 2
14	P x P	Q R—Q sq	31	Q—R 8 ch	Q x Q
15	B—Q 2	K—R sq	32	R x Q ch and wins.	
16	Kt—Kt 5	Kt—K sq			
17	P—K R 4	Q—Q 2			

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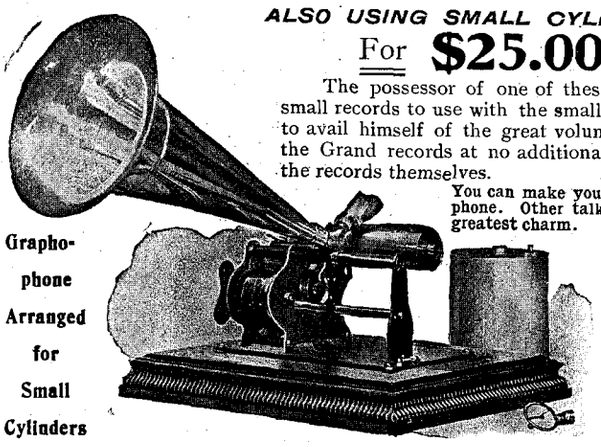

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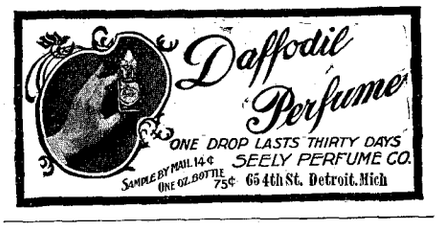

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